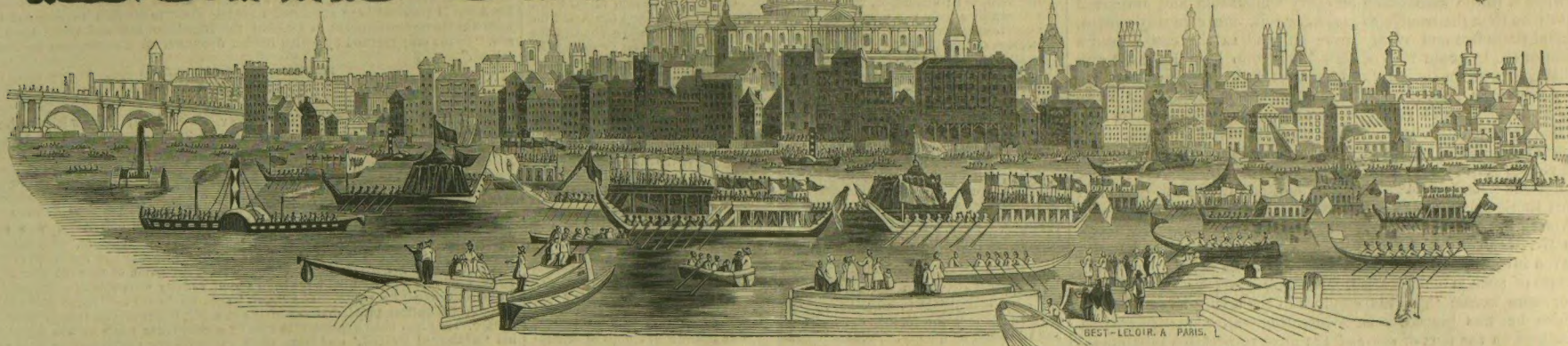


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

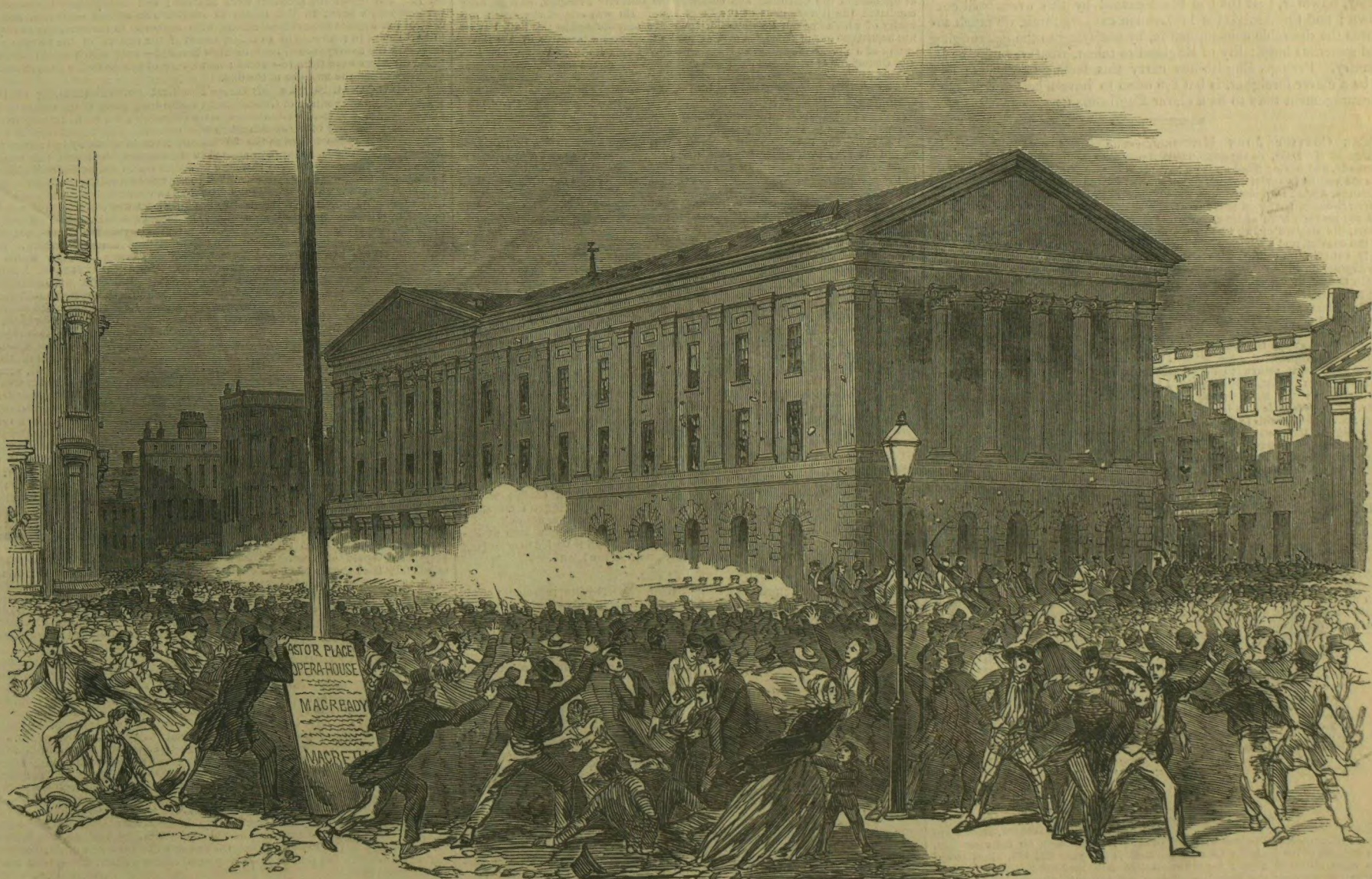
THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

THEATRICAL disputes are notorious for their bitterness. The mutual animosities between the faction of "Tweedle-dum" and that which pins its faith upon "Tweedle-dee," have been sung by one of the best masters of English satire, and are as keen in our day as they were in his. In no part of the world, however, are these disputes upon matters of taste carried to such a height as they are among the Anglo-Saxons. The annals of the stage in France, Germany, Italy, and, indeed, throughout continental Europe, present no such examples of protracted and fierce hostility as the celebrated "O.P." riots which disgraced London in the year 1809. The enthusiasm of the French, Germans, and Italians in theatrical matters is always on the side of admiration. They may idolize, but they never execrate an actor or singer. They never, as far as we have heard, wage war against a manager or a performer. Their combativeness is reserved for political questions. With us, however, and with our brothers in America, the case seems to be different. The combativeness of low and vulgar ruffians breaks out now and then upon matters of mere taste; and a mimic war is excited in theatrical circles, which parodies in intensity the more important conflicts of politics, and creates to the full as much ill-will in the limited sphere of its operations. Within the last four or five years London has been the scene of two such feuds: the one to hoot a particular Englishman off the stage, a case to which we do not wish more particularly to allude; and the other, about this time last year, when the French *troupe* of Alexandre Dumas, threatening us with plays in ten and twenty acts, were driven from Drury-lane Theatre by the illiberality and violence of a paltry clique of minor actors, who took the British drama under their absurd protection, and brought disgrace upon the metropolis by their prejudice and vindictiveness against a few unoffending Frenchmen.

But all the theatrical conflicts hitherto recorded sink into insignificance compared with the riot which took place in New York on the 11th of May, on the occasion of Mr. Macready's appearance at the Astor House Theatre; a riot not only disgraceful in the highest degree to the mob of New York, but most deplorable in its results, as causing a loss of life to no less than twenty—one account says twenty-two—individuals. The circumstances of the miserable feud which produced this tragic catastrophe are by no means complicated or of difficult comprehension. It will be remembered by the play-going public of the metropolis that an American actor of the name of Forrest made his appearance here some years ago; that he was very ambitious of being considered a great tragedian; and that, with scarcely an exception, the theatrical critics of the daily and weekly press agreed in considering his high pretensions to be unsupported by anything like genius. In short, his appearance in London was a failure, except in second or third-rate melodramatic parts, in which it was acknowledged that he might pass muster. This Forrest, having more vanity than common-sense, took this failure very much to heart; and, to soothe his egregious self-love, which had been deeply wounded in its sorest part, represented to himself, until he seems to have believed the falsehood, that he had failed, not because he was a bad actor, as he would have done had he been an Englishman, but because the London press and the London public were in a conspiracy to run him down because he was an American! He also chose to link Mr. Macready—the greatest living tragedian, and a gentleman who, in his private capacity, would confer honour upon any station in life—with his failure, and asserted to himself and to his friends that Mr. Macready had bribed the London press to depreciate and abuse him. With this belief in his mind, he endeavoured to revenge himself for his failure, not only by public and private abuse of Mr. Macready, but by going to the theatre on purpose to hiss him—a piece of bad taste, to say the least of it, which showed a total ignorance of the re-

spect due to himself, if not to Mr. Macready. The charge against Mr. Macready, to those who know anything of the London press, was too ludicrous even for comment, and fell to the ground unnoticed, from its own absurdity. The charge, too, which Mr. Forrest brought against the London public, that they conceived a prejudice against him because he was an American, was equally ridiculous. People pitied his hallucination, or laughed at it. They remembered, too, that a very popular American actor had been drawing large houses, and making large profits at one of our theatres but a very short time previously; that, in fact, the enthusiasm excited by the appearance of Mr. T. D. Rice as "Jim Crow"—a popularity which introduced a new favourite into our London streets, gave a contradiction to the calumny, and proved that the London public cared nothing for the country of an actor, provided he had genius, originality, or high talent to recommend him to their favour. Indeed, the assertion displayed such gross ignorance on the part of him who made it, as to defeat its own purpose. People shrugged their shoulders, and felt that it was not alone as an actor that Mr. Forrest was deficient in the qualities which should command respect. In the course of time, Miss Cushman, an American lady, whose genius was unquestionable, made her appearance in Shakspearian characters, and aspired to tread the highest walks of the drama. Her claim was at once acknowledged; genius, in her case was seen to be genius, as mediocrity in the case of Mr. Forrest was seen to be mediocrity; and he and his libels were alike forgotten.

In New York, however, the case was different. As the French journal says, "*Chaque sot a un plus grand sot qui l'admire*," Mr. Forrest had his partisans at home—not among the educated classes, who can appreciate or even understand such high Shakspearian impersonations as Mr. Macready can give, but among the admirers of coarser dramatic aliment, with whom the louder and more vulgar the rant, the greater and more attractive the actor. To this class



RIOT AT THE ASTOR-PLACE OPERA-HOUSE, NEW YORK.—(SEE PAGE 372.)

he repeated, through the American newspapers, the story of his English reception and its supposed causes. As soon as Mr. Macready set foot in America on his professional tour, the charge was specifically made against him by Mr. Forrest. Judging of the character and practice of London newspapers by those of their own, a large class of people in New York believed what was stated, and a party was formed to hoot the Englishman off the stage. Though Mr. Macready grappled with the charge immediately, and disproved it to the satisfaction of every honourable and impartial person who took the trouble to investigate it, the calumny spread. National prejudice and vanity were enlisted in the cause, and a portion of the ignorant mob of New York, who hate England and Englishmen with an intensity of bitterness difficult either to believe or to account for, took it up in default of more exciting or more important topics. The result ultimately was the deplorable riot recorded in our columns, which has carried death and mourning into many families of New York, disgraced the city, filled the educated classes with regret and humiliation at the misconduct of their ignorant fellow-countrymen, and exasperated that feeling of ill-will against Englishmen, which is the worst feature in the character of the American populace.

To Mr. Macready it must ever be a source of pain and regret that even involuntarily and most blamelessly he should have been the cause of such a catastrophe. Nothing could be more admirable or more heroic than his conduct in the trying circumstances in which he was placed. In consenting—after many earnest solicitations on the part of some of the most respectable inhabitants of New York, amongst whose names appears the illustrious signature of Washington Irving—to make another appearance on the stage after the first disturbances of the Monday evening had taken place, Mr. Macready made a sacrifice of his own feelings to their presumed better judgment of what was due—not to himself, but—to their city. His whole conduct was modest and retiring, and not the slightest particle of blame can in any way attach to him for what has occurred. It seems to us, also, that the conduct of the Mayor, the police, and the military of New York was in the highest degree creditable to them; and that the guilt of blood lies not upon their heads, but upon the heads of those who fomented and aided the riot. We are certain that in this country no ill-will need be anticipated in any man's breast against America or American institutions in consequence; and that no American actor or actress will receive other than the kindly reception due to his or her merits, because a New York mob has been betrayed by its ignorance and evil passions into these atrocities. Mobs are mobs all over the world, and brutality and ignorance are twin brothers in one place as in another. Although we deeply deplore the existence of such a spirit amongst any portion of the American people, we know that neither America or England is to be judged of by the floating blackguardism of its large cities; and we are certain that every American gentleman will far more deeply regret these occurrences than any Englishman can do.

We cannot conclude our notice of this catastrophe without expressing our opinion that it is due to Mr. Macready, whose arrival in his own country may be daily expected, that some expression of public respect for the integrity and uprightness of his character as a man and a gentleman should take place immediately on his landing. Opinions differ amongst ourselves as to his merits as an actor. He has his adverse as well as his favourable critics—his artistic opponents as well as his admirers; but there is no difference of opinion upon his estimable character in private and public life. We do not imagine that one individual in England believes him to have had the slightest jealousy of Mr. Forrest, or thinks the charge brought against him had any other foundation than the preposterous and offended vanity of a man accustomed to applause for splitting the ears of the New York groundlings, and annoyed that no similar applause was to be gained from the severer and juster critics of our metropolis. Americans in London will no doubt be proud to attend such a meeting as we suggest, to testify by their experience that no class of Englishmen reciprocates the ill-feeling of the mob of New York. Such events as these are not without importance in the history of nations. Were the Oregon or Maine Boundary now in dispute, or were there really a question of Canadian annexation, a riot like this, and the feeling that engendered it, might be in the highest degree prejudicial and dangerous. It is likely, however, that the bad blood caused by this event will cool down; and the Americans in London can, we think, do much towards the desirable consummation, by testifying to the ungrudging and generous hospitality of England to talent, whatever may be its country. Perhaps Englishmen carry this feeling to excess; and to be a clever foreigner, is but too often to have a better chance of encouragement than to be a clever Englishman.

THE CONVICT JOHN MITCHELL.—The *Neptune* convict-ship, in charge of Mr. Deas, as superintendent, landed 82 of her cargo of convicts at Bermuda, and having filled up from that place her number to 289—among whom was the political convict John Mitchell—sailed for the Cape of Good Hope from Bermuda, April 22. Instructions were given to keep Mitchell apart from the other prisoners, partly on account of the shattered state of his health, as he suffered severely from asthma, and also for political reasons. To carry out these orders, the steward's pantry had been converted into and fitted up as a berth for the convict, and a separate entrance had been made to it, so that he was entirely cut off from contact with the other prisoners. All the convicts on board the *Neptune* on their passage to the Cape were "ticket-of-leave men," their position in the colony depending upon their conduct on board.

FREDERICKTON CATHEDRAL.—It has been, at length, resolved to build this cathedral with a central tower, instead of two transept towers, as in the original design. The Bishop of the colony (the poorest in the British dependencies) labours indefatigably in the good cause, and has expended on it a sum nearly equal to the whole income of the see for the three years during which he has presided over it. His Lordship collected last year, in England, £2000; since his return to his diocese, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have made, at his request, a second grant of £1000; and a contract has been taken for building the chancel and tower as high as the base of the spire. A considerable sum is, however, required to complete the internal fittings; and we hope this explanation of the state of the work may interest in its advancement those who "enjoy the luxury of doing good." Much has been already done, and what remains can scarcely be accomplished without aid from home resources. Donations are received at the office of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 79, Pall-mall. The sum still required is not less than £4000; for labour is very dear in New Brunswick; common masons earning 10s. a day, and the contract price for the walls being 30s. per perch.

HYDE-PARK GALLERY OF MODERN ART.—We learn with much satisfaction that the committee of the Hyde-park Gallery have granted free admission to their exhibition to the students of the Government School of Design, Somerset House. This is an example we hope to find followed by other exhibitions in the metropolis, as it is calculated to improve the taste of our designers.

A Parliamentary return, presented on Tuesday last, shows the number of officers employed under the Poor-law Board in England and Wales, together with the amount of their salaries during the past year. It appears that there are nearly 8300 of them, whose salaries amount to nearly £420,000 per annum. The return is given as follows:

Description of Offices.	Number.	Salaries.
Clark	590	£39,431
Chaplains	415	19,140
Medical officers	2640	124,532
Relieving officers	1237	103,881
Masters and matrons	1238	44,369
Schoolmasters	284	7422
Schoolmistresses	423	7069
Porters	347	6340
Nurses	171	2161
Taskmasters	20	936
Treasurers	409	23,026
Collectors or assistant overseers	62	973
Other officers	264	7747
Total	8240	406,968
District auditors	50	12,933
Total, inclusive of auditors	8290	£419,901

Officers not paid by fixed salaries are not included in this return, neither are those collectors of poor-rates who are paid by a commission on their receipts. The expense of the Poor-law Commission itself is this year £35,136. Parliament also votes £100,000 a year for schoolmasters and medical relief. The total charge for working the Poor-law in England alone is, therefore, more than £555,000 a year.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The demise of the National Constituent Assembly, and the inauguration of the new Legislative Assembly of the Republic, have both taken place in the most perfect quiet, notwithstanding the predictions of Government *coups d'état*, Socialist insurrections, and all those other spectral creations of Parisian imagination with which our lively neighbours love to frighten themselves. The last moments of the National Assembly, on Saturday evening, were occupied with a proposition of M. Flocon to discuss the condition of the insurgents of June, with reference to an amnesty. A division took place, when there appeared—for M. Flocon's proposition, 281; against it, 286; majority, 5. On the proposition of M. Baze, the Assembly agreed to a vote of thanks to the National Guard and the Army for the eminent services they had rendered in the defence of public order and the protection of liberty during the existence of the Assembly. The President, M. Marrast, consulted the Assembly relative to a motion of M. Legoussier for a sitting of the House on Sunday, to regulate the mode of transferring their powers to the Legislative Assembly. M. Dupin opposed the motion as unconstitutional, and the subject dropped. The President then took leave of the Assembly in a pathetic and eloquent speech, in the course of which he enumerated the great services it had rendered to the nation. In conclusion, he proposed that the representatives separate with cries of "Vive la République!" The appeal was responded to, and the President rose from his chair at a quarter to seven o'clock.

On Sunday a preliminary private sitting of the members of the National Assembly took place in the Hall of Conferences, with the object of naming the provisional bureau.

M. Keratry, a senior member (he is eighty years of age), presided. The five junior members were appointed secretaries *pro tem*. Amongst them was a sergeant of the line, named Commissaire. He, as well as the other two non-commissioned officers who have been elected, wore the undress uniform of their respective regiments.

On Monday the Legislative Assembly was publicly opened. Crowds, of whom the great majority were workmen *en blouse*, thronged all the main streets and places leading to the House, but there was nothing menacing in their aspect, and all passed off quietly. There was a considerable number of troops in attendance.

No change had been made in the interior of the hall, although the new Assembly only consists of 750 members instead of 900. The representatives of the Montagne arrived first, and filled the four upper lines of benches on the left. In the centre of them were seated, close to MM. Ledru-Rollin and Lagrange, the two sergeants, Boichot and Rattier, both wearing their uniform. Boichot occupied the place which Louis Napoleon vacated when he was appointed President of the Republic. Under them sat Generals Cavaignac, Lamoricière, and Baraguay d'Hilliers, MM. Dufaure, and Coquerel. By degrees the members entered the hall. Marshal Bugeaud was surrounded and complimented by his numerous friends, and placed himself close to the ministerial bench. General Changarnier was also warmly received. The operatives returned for Lyons and Strasbourg, who were expected to sit in their working clothes, appeared in the dress of gentlemen.

At twelve o'clock M. Keratry, the senior member, and the six youngest representatives, amongst whom was Sergeant Commissaire, took their seats at the bureau. The representatives, who were formed in knots throughout the hall, hastened to their seats; and, when silence was restored, M. Keratry thus addressed the Assembly:—"Gentlemen Representatives of the First Legislative Assembly of the French Republic,—Heaven, by prolonging my existence beyond the ordinary limit assigned to human life, and the choice of my brave fellow-countrymen of Finisterre, who, during upwards of 30 years, granted me their confidence, have called me to this chair. I am aware of all the obligations imposed upon me by that double choice, and I pay a just tribute of gratitude to the double source from which it emanates. I will try, and I hope to succeed, with your co-operation and kindness, to constitute this Assembly, to regularize it, and give it the officers necessary for the regular discharge of its functions. We must first proceed to form the bureau, and verify the qualifications of the members. I invite my colleagues to set aside those whose elections may give rise to objections, and reserve them for special reports. As to those which offered no difficulty, the Assembly, I am sure, will validate them without delay."

M. Odillon Barrot, President of the Council, next ascended the tribune, and said, "Citizen Representatives, in virtue of the Constitution, the Assembly is convoked *de jure* by the wish of the nation and the fundamental compact. The Executive Power must confine itself to establishing the fact of your meeting, and concur in the hopes expressed by your President. The Government intends to present to you the general *exposé* of the situation of the country, and will hasten to accomplish that duty the moment the Assembly shall be constituted."

The rest of the sitting was taken up with the disposal of the preliminary business mentioned in M. Keratry's address.

The nominations of the President and Secretaries in the Standing Committees showed a majority for the Monarchical party of 12 out of 15.

Towards the close of the sitting, M. Lagrange, at the head of a number of the representatives for Lyons, entered from one of the committee rooms, and demanded of the President if the troops that surrounded the Assembly were there by his order? He further observed, that, in his opinion, they were only summoned to intimidate the Assembly.

The President replied that the measures had been adopted by way of precaution, and with his consent; and he completely approved what was done.

The verification of the election returns occupied the Assembly the greater portion of the week. During Tuesday's sitting, the members of the Montagne wished to inaugurate the entrance of the Assembly on its duties by hailing *La République Démocratique et Sociale*, but the majority refused, and considered their loyalty to the Commonwealth was shown sufficiently by crying aloud "Vive la République!" which salutation, accordingly, the whole Assembly uttered in one mass standing.

Nothing definite has yet been done with respect to the re-construction of the Ministry.

M. Keratry, the Provisional President of the Legislative Assembly, was born in 1769. Although belonging to a noble family of Brittany, he warmly embraced the cause of the Revolution. Elected deputy in 1818, he ever since, both as member of the Chamber and editor of the *Courrier Français*, energetically combated the Government of the Restoration. He was one of the small minority of which Casimir Perrier said, "We are only sixteen in this hall, but we are 30,000,000 out of doors," a fact verified a few years afterwards by the Revolution of July. M. Keratry was appointed by Louis Philippe Peer of France, and Councillor of State, and remained to the last one of the most devoted friends of that Monarch.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—From Turin we learn that a slight improvement in the King's health had taken place on the 23rd ult. His fever had somewhat subsided, and his Majesty had passed a more tranquil night.

VENICE.—The Venetians still hold out against their Austrian besiegers. Letters of the 17th inst. announce that Lieutenant-General Count Thurm had arrived at the Austrian head-quarters to take the command of the besieging force, in the place of Baron Haynau, who had been appointed to take a command in Hungary.

ROME.—Matters remain stationary in and around the "eternal city." The intelligence of the latest date (the 23rd ult.) states that the armistice between the French and Roman troops, which had not at any time been interrupted, was prolonged for ten days from that time. French re-inforcements, however, continued to arrive at Civita Vecchia, so that if they find it necessary to strike a blow, it may be done with effect. The entire force now numbers 25,000 men.

General Oudinot had sent a courier to the Austrian General Aspre, to request him to suspend his march to Rome. That General was advancing at the head of from 12,000 to 15,000 men.

The defeat of the Neapolitans, on the 19th ult., at Velletri, is confirmed. They have retreated to their own territory.

At the sitting of the Roman Constituent Assembly on the 19th ult., the three commissioners chosen by the Roman Assembly to proceed to the head-quarters of General Oudinot communicated the following propositions, submitted to their consideration by M. Lesseppe:—

"1. The Roman States claim the protection of the French Republic. 2. The Roman population have a right freely to choose their form of Government. 3. Rome shall receive the French army as brothers. The protection of the city shall be performed partly by French and partly by Roman troops; and the Roman civil and military functionaries will fulfil their legal functions."

The Assembly, after a short discussion, unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"The Assembly, regretting that they cannot consent to the conditions proposed by the Envoy Extraordinary of the French Government, confide to the Triumvirate the care of expressing their reasons, and of adopting all measures in their power to establish the best relations between the two Republics."

NAPLES AND SICILY.—The calm that succeeds the storm reigns both at Palermo and Naples. At the former place General Filangieri is busied in arranging the details of the administration of the Government of the island.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The German National Assembly has, by the retirement of all the moderate members, become a "Rump Parliament." The only feature of interest which marks its proceedings of the past week is a proclamation to the nation which it has issued. It is a strong appeal to the national feelings of Germans, and is the production of the celebrated ballad-poet, Uhland.

BAYARIA.—The King has peremptorily refused to receive the deputation from the Frankfort Parliament, which was to offer him the Sovereignty of Germany.

BADEN.—The insurgents are endeavouring to establish an intimate alliance with France; they have sent three special agents to Paris for that purpose. The Badish insurgents have occupied the city of Worms, and stopped the passage of vessels on the Rhine at Gernersheim. The outposts of the Prussian corps, which is concentrating to quell the Badish insurrection, are at Oppenheim.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Hostilities in Schleswig-Holstein still drag their slow length along. The bombardment of the fortress of Fredericia by the German forces continues at intervals. There are rumours of a Russian intervention on behalf of the Danes.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The only positive intelligence of any importance from the seat of war is the confirmation of the fall of Buda into the hands of the Magyars.

The policy of the Hungarians in case of the Russians advancing in overpowering numbers, it is understood, will be to fall back into the interior of their country, where the malaria in the hot weather will decimate the Austrians and Russians who are not acclimated.

CANADA.

A week's later intelligence from Canada has come to hand, from which we learn that a riot had taken place in Montreal on the 11th ult., but was eventually suppressed without loss of life. The Governor-General was dining with the members and friends of the Cabinet, when some two hundred persons commenced an attack on the house. Some shots were fired from within the hotel, and one man was wounded; presently a body of troops arrived and the mob was dispersed. Subsequently the city remained quiet, and from all parts of the country the accounts speak of no further disturbance, although the excitement had not wholly subsided.

The association known as the British-American League is increasing rapidly in point of numbers, and branches are being formed in the upper province. Sir Allan M'Nab had been appointed a special agent to proceed to England and urge the Home Government to disallow the Rebellion Bill and recall Lord Elgin, "as the only method by which British dominion in Canada can be maintained."

IRELAND.

EXCESSIVE EVICTION OF TENANTS.—The local papers give a harrowing account of the eviction of 500 (others say 576) human beings from Toomavara, in Tipperary, the property of Mr. Massey Dawson. It appears that Mr. Dawson got no rent lately from Toomavara, and that the village was a receptacle for all the evicted tenantry of the neighbouring estates. He has now levelled the whole village, but intends to rebuild it. This eviction, on such an enormous scale, will cause a vast deal of discussion and controversy as to the real facts.

O'CONNELL'S LIBRARY.—CURIOUS FACT.—This collection was sold during the week, at Dublin. "A member of the Celtic Society," in a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, states that he saw, a short time before the death of Mr. O'Connell, in his library, at Merriam-square, a collection of rare old proclamations, which he alleges must have been stolen, as they were subsequently sold to a chandler as waste paper. The "Celt" goes on to say:—"Some years ago I saw these identical proclamations in the late Mr. O'Connell's house in Merriam-square. They had been presented to him by a clergyman while he was compiling his 'Memoir of Ireland,' and from their extraordinary rarity, having been suppressed by the Williamite party, and no second copies being known to exist, they were never suffered by him to be out of his immediate possession. He prized them as much as his literary friends, amongst others Mr. Ray, Mr. McNevin, and Mr. Davis, the latter of whom, having strongly pressed him to present them to some public library in Ireland for safety and reference, I have very strong grounds for asserting, amounting almost to a certainty, that Mr. O'Connell's last illness and journey to Italy prevented their now securely reposing on the shelves of Maynooth or the Royal Irish Academy, in compliance with such a request. After Mr. O'Connell's death these proclamations were abstracted from his house in Merriam-square, were bought as waste paper by a huxter or chandler in the neighbourhood of Baginbun-street, Leeson-street, or Stephen's-green, who sold them for a few shillings to a certain barrister, better known for his practice at book auctions and book stalls than in the Queen's Bench or Exchequer, and who, knowing their value and importance, sold them at an enormous price—over 100 guineas! to the British Museum; their importance at such a price, to an English collection, may be imagined from the following mention of them in the report of the books lately added to that library and printed among the parliamentary estimates—'A collection of 130 proclamations, supposed to be unique, issued at Dublin by the Irish Government, from 1685 to 1691.'"

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, on Thursday last; Mr. James Mathison, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that, though that was not the meeting at which the accounts of the company were presented, the directors were enabled to declare a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year (free of income-tax). Sir John Pirie, the deputy-chairman of the company, had been to Egypt, and entered into various arrangements with the Viceroy (Abbas Mirza) for the improvement of the intercourse across that country—the provisioning arrangements on the Nile and the Desert having been entrusted to an Englishman, who had already made considerable improvements. A new contract had been entered into with the Government for the conveyance of the India and China mails between Southampton and Alexandria. The company had made propositions to the Government for the re-establishment of their communication with India on the 3rd of the month, on terms which are deemed so advantageous to the public, that, though the directors have not received any definite reply, they consider the proposal cannot long fail to receive that attention "which its merits entitle it to." A branch line of communication has been established between Hong Kong, Macao, &c., and has hitherto been found to be remunerative in itself, and an auxiliary to the main line. The report was adopted; a vote of thanks given to Sir John Pirie for his services with the Egyptian Government, it being referred to the directors to consider prior to the next meeting on a suitable memorial to be presented to that gentleman; and the dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year declared. At the conclusion of the proceedings of the half-yearly meeting, a special meeting was held, when Mr. Hadow was unanimously elected to the direction; and thanks being voted to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—The twenty-fifth annual court of the proprietors of this company was held on Thursday, at their offices in Broad-street Buildings; H. A. Aglionby, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report detailed at great length the proceedings of the directors, in endeavouring to remove many of the obstacles which have hitherto impeded the operations of the company; the differences between the company and its colonists are represented as settled; an abundance of land is stated to be available for sale, with a clear title, and that the prosperity of the colony appears advancing to the satisfaction of the directors, as well as of the Imperial and Local Governments. From the statement of accounts appended, it appeared the total receipts of the company from April 5th, 1848, to April 5th, 1849, amount to £114,332 9s. 7d.; and the pay nearly to £72,473 4s. 0d.; leaving an available balance of £41,859 5s. 7d. The report and accounts were adopted; and resolutions—empowering the company's agent in the colony to nominate an official successor, and to control the appointment of local agents, with authority to the directors to apply to Parliament in reference to an enlargement of the powers of the company in respect of the conveyance of land in New Zealand—were also passed; the retiring directors were then re-elected; and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors closed the business of the day.

GUADALCANAL SILVER MINES.—The first general meeting of the shareholders in the mines of Guadalcanal (Spain) took place at the offices of the association, in Broad-street-buildings, on Wednesday; Mr. G. K. Huxley in the chair. A large body of the shareholders was present. The report stated that "the water had been forked to the 30 fathom level in January last; that the necessary machinery having been erected in the diagonal shaft and the engine again at work, the water was by this date forked to the 51 fathom level. In March twenty additional miners were despatched to the mines from Cornwall, who were now actively at work; and an assay of ore found in the 30 fathom level had given a result of 5696 ounces of fine silver to the ton of 20 cwt., equal to 16½ ounces per cent. The Spanish company of whom the mines are leased had offered to pay one-third of the cost of erecting dressing machinery on the mines—a strong evidence of their opinion of the ultimate prosperity of the undertaking. The accounts of the association had been audited to March last, by which it appeared that to that date £5535 8s. 5d. had been expended, leaving a balance available of £4464 11s. 7d. for the further cost of unwinding and developing the mines, for which purpose it was deemed sufficient. The expenses at the mines are estimated at less than £500 a month; the salaries and expenditure in England are very light; and remuneration to the directors is deferred (at their own suggestion) until the mines yield a profit." This report was unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed and circulated. A letter was read from the captain of the mines, Mr. Mitchell, dated the 15th of May, which stated that the water had been reduced to the 43rd fathom level, where the mine was found to be in a very good state; and there was no doubt it would be reduced to the 52 fathom level in the course of a few days—another drop having been obtained. The ground in the 30 fathom level was very favourable, and was worth £50 per fathom; and he hoped to be at profitable work in a very short time. Two auditors were appointed for the ensuing year, and £350 were voted to the directors for their services, to be paid out of the first profits.

INSTITUTION FOR THE ADULT DEAF AND DUMB.—A meeting of the committee of this charity was held on Tuesday, at the Board-room, 26, Red Lion-square, Bloomsbury. From the report, it appeared that the efforts of the society in educating the deaf and dumb, and in teaching them different trades, had been attended with the most encouraging success. The "hearing-masters" of the different departments, being parties well acquainted with the habits and manners of the deaf and dumb, as well as being experienced workmen, are enabled to teach their afflicted pupils, comparatively speaking, in a very short space of time. As soon as a sufficient knowledge of the trade selected by the inmates has been attained, they are placed out in different situations, so that they may maintain themselves by their own honest industry. The youths who have already left the institution were reported to be doing exceedingly well, both as regards their moral behaviour and the exercise of the trades they have learned. It was stated that many additional applications for admission had been made, but the want of funds unfortunately limited the benefits of the charity.

THE WHITSUNTIME EXCURSION TRAINS.—On Saturday last, and the three or four following days, the holiday excursion trains in and out of London, and throughout the country, were on an extraordinary scale. The influx at the Euston station of the London and North-Western, brought up from the manufacturing districts by several special trains, rendered additional arrangements necessary; annual excursion trains coming in from Liverpool, Birmingham, and other places, allowing passengers 10 and 16 days in London, at 25s. and 20s. the trip. Among other excursion curiosities and novelties was a train from Dublin to London and back, taking passengers at two guineas each; another train from Birmingham to Hull, the surplus profits to be devoted to the Birmingham Hospital; "school trains" on the Lancashire and Yorkshire, conveying Sunday-school children, with their tutors, at sixpence a head, from the mills and manufacturing towns to the outskirts, and upwards of 3000 children in 100 carriages went in one day. A large number of persons availed themselves of single fares for the double journey on the Chester and Holyhead to see the stupendous tube-bridges now erecting over the Menai Straits. On Tuesday the trains on the Greenwich Railway ran every five minutes each way until twelve o'clock, and carried several thousand persons.

The second Paris excursion started from London on last Saturday morning, conveying about 200 passengers, *via* Havre and Rouen.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—The adjourned meeting of this company, for the purpose of electing new directors, was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern. It had, however, been generally advertised that a further adjournment to the 15th of June would be proposed, for the approbation of the shareholders at large, the eight directors to be appointed, not having completed their labours. The meeting, therefore, did not excite the same interest as previous meetings of the same company have done. The chair was taken by Mr. George Meek, one of the committee of investigation, and the adjournment to the day named was unanimously carried, after some desultory conversation having reference to the preliminary selection and ultimate appointment of the new Board.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON.—A meeting of the London shareholders of this company was held at the London Tavern last Thursday, for the purpose of considering their position, and the best course to be adopted at the general meeting to be held on the 8th of June next. James Capel, Esq., being voted to the chair, read a long report of the directors to the shareholders, which embraced all the details of the affairs of the company from 1844 to the present time, and certain steps which the directors deemed expedient for the shareholders to take at the ensuing meeting. After a great deal of very desultory conversation, a resolution was proposed, to the effect, "That all those gentlemen who wished for a committee of investigation should send in their proxies to Mr. Capel, who would go to Worcester and carry their intentions into effect." This was passed unanimously, and a vote of thanks given to the chairman.

LANCASTER AND PRESTON JUNCTION.—On the 24th, at the special meeting in Lancaster, Mr. J. Bushell in the chair, the proprietors, after a somewhat spirited opposition to the joint guarantee with the Scottish Central, confirmed the agreement submitted to them for vesting the line and works in the Lancaster and Carlisle. The net earnings of both companies are henceforth divisible in proportion of 7 to 15; 7 to the Lancaster and Preston, and 15 to the Lancaster and Carlisle. The Lancaster and Preston are to pay the annuity to the Lancaster and Carlisle. The interest on their debt of £113,000; and the Lancaster and Carlisle to pay all their present liabilities, save that under arrangement with the Scottish Central.

LANCASTER AND CARLISLE.—On the same day and at the same place, the proprietors of this company confirmed their share of the agreement above mentioned with the Lancaster and Preston shareholders.

CALEDONIAN.—At the special meeting of the shareholders on the 29th ult., in Edinburgh, Mr. J. Hope Johnstone in the chair, sanction was given for leasing the Wishaw and Coltness line; and the directors were authorised to notify the forfeiture of their property to all holders of quarter-shares being more than three calls in arrear; also, to all holders of original shares in arrear who could not give security for future payment. The total amount to be forfeited, after the sale of certain shares, will be about £317,000. Power was sought for borrowing £200,000 for the completion of the company's works; but, as a scrutiny of the voting was necessary, the determination of the meeting (which was expected to be favourable to the proposal) was not definitively made known.

FLEETWOOD, PRESTON, AND WEST RIDING.—At the special meeting of proprietors on the 30th, in Preston, Mr. T. B. Addison in the chair, the directors assented without hesitation to a committee of inquiry; and Messrs. Grey, Cleather, S. Riley, R. Gardner, W. France, and J. Atherton were accordingly appointed members of the same.

WISHAW AND COLTNES.—At the special meeting on the 29th, in Glasgow, W. A. Glasgow in the chair, the agreement with the Caledonian for the lease of the line was confirmed. The Wishaw and Coltness are by this guaranteed ten-and-a-half per cent.

DUBLIN, DUNDUM, AND RATHFARNHAM.—At the meeting of certain shareholders in Dublin, dissatisfied with part of the present direction, Sir J. Dombain in the chair, it was resolved to petition the removal of those directors to whom the shareholders objected, and to convene a special meeting for such a purpose on the 25th inst. The proprietors present repudiated all share in the present agency of the directors.

BELFAST AND BALLYMENA.—At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders on the 28th, in Belfast, the Hon. G. Handcock in the chair, the report presented declared no dividend, but affirmed a falling off in the passenger receipts and an increase in the goods traffic. Much is hoped from a reduction of fares, and from the easy terms on which loan capital can now, comparatively, be obtained.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—The committee of investigation have issued their first report, which was presented at the special meeting of proprietors on the 1st instant.

Orders, according to the dissolution and winding-up of the respective companies, under the Joint-Stock Companies' Winding-up Act of 1848, have been, within the last week, obtained in the Vice-Chancellor's Court for the following companies:—Direct London and Manchester; Wisbeach, Peterborough, Birmingham, and Midland Union; Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth; Eastern Counties Extension, &c.; Cambridge and Colchester; Northampton, Lincoln, and Hull; Rugby, Warwick, and Worcester; Warwick and Worcester; London and Birmingham Extension.

The line of the **MANCHESTER, BUXTON, MATLOCK, AND MIDLAND JUNCTION** (which pierces the renowned Matlock scenery), has been satisfactorily tested by the engineers, directors, and their friends. The progress of the works has been greatly interrupted, in the sections requiring excavation and tunnelling, by the incessant small water-courses which the contractors have had to contend with. We shall, on the proper occasion, present our readers with the most noteworthy localities of this line.

The return to the House of Lords (obtained by Lord Brougham), respecting the allotment of shares in the WATERFORD, WEXFORD, WICKLOW, AND DUBLIN, declares that of 372 shares allotted to three members of the Upper House, 202 shares were taken up; and of 5489 shares allotted to 47 members of the Lower House, 4467 only were taken up.

By September the **ABERDEEN** line will be carried, it is expected, to within twelve miles of Aberdeen, and into the city itself before the end of the year.

The published terms of the Government loan to the **MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN**, for the construction of their line from Mullingar to Galway, were on Friday week finally agreed upon, and are as follows:—The Government to advance by way of loan £500,000. The Company to be bound to proceed with the line from Mullingar to Galway as speedily as possible. The rate of interest on the entire loan to be 3½ per cent. No part of the principal to be repayable for ten years. At the expiration of ten years the principal to be repayable by 1½ per cent. per annum, independently of the 3½ annual interest, which will liquidate the debt in about 35 years. When the railway from Athlone to Galway is constructed, should the net profits not pay the interest to the Government, then, and in that case, the deficiency is to be made good by the county of Galway and by two baronies of Roscommon.

The meeting of the proprietors of the **SOUTH WALES**, on the 30th ult., in London, with regard to the 5 per cent. guarantee from the Great Western, and other matters, was adjourned for a fortnight.

The anniversary of the foundation of the railway town at Wolverton, established for the accommodation of the servants of the London and North-Western Railway, and the consecration of the railway church there, was duly celebrated on the 25th inst., by various officials of the company. The services were chanted by the children of the engine-men and mechanics; and the incumbent of the church, assisted by several other clergymen, administered the usual formalities.

The **NEWRY, WARRENPOINT, AND ROSSTREY** was opened on the 28th for public traffic. Trains ran from twelve till eight without any accident occurring. The carriages, plant, and condition of the line are highly spoken of.

Mr. Brassey, the contractor, has been running a locomotive with a train of materials, &c., over parts of the Norwich line, which is completed from Haughley to Diss. Great activity has prevailed over the works, which will all be completed in two or three weeks.

The works in the vast tunnel of the **LEEDS AND THIRSK**, running under Bramhope Ridge, have been rapidly urged on. The masonry, &c. of the arches and permanent shafts is nearly closed. Galvanised iron is to be employed in sheeting those parts where the water oozes through to any extent, and the whole will be ready, it is thought, before the Leeds end of the line.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The adjourned meeting of this company was held at Derby on Thursday, when the report of the committee of investigation not being ready, the meeting was further adjourned to the 4th of July.

ADMISSION OF SOLICITORS.—The list published by the Incorporated Law Society has just been issued, from which it appears that the number of gentlemen applying to be admitted to practice as attorneys in the Court of Queen's Bench is 195, and four have given notice to be added to the list, pursuant to the judge's order. For the same purpose there have been six notices of admission for the last day of the present term (June 12); two applications for taking out and renewal of certificates have been served for the same day; and ten notices of application to a judge at chambers on the 13th of June have been given with the like intent. This makes the total number of notices for admission 217, being an increase of thirty-two over those in the preceding list.

BELVIDERE, EARTH.—This estate is the property of Sir Culling Eardley, and not of the late Lord Saye and Sele, as stated at page 267, in the Holiday Supplement of last week; Sir Culling having inherited the property under the will of the late Lord Eardley. Belvidere is not "open to the public," in the ordinary sense, but may be viewed by tickets, to be obtained, with certain conditions, from Mr. Dalton, bookseller, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

INSOLVENT POST-OFFICE OFFICIALS.—The Postmaster-General intends issuing a notice that all persons in the employ of the Post-office will be dismissed if they take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. In peculiar cases, however, where a person has become insolvent through sheer misfortune or from the treachery of others, the Postmaster-General reserves to himself a power to reinstate such a person in office. This notice has been rendered necessary in consequence of the frequent appearance of the clerks at St. Martin's-le-Grand in the insolvent courts, and the almost perpetual blockade of the points of ingress and egress of the General Post-office by sheriffs' officers. Some of the stratagems to elude the vigilance of the blockade are exceedingly comic, and are often-times very effectual, owing to the numerous avenues to the interior of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House re-assembled to-day, after the Whitsun recess.

CANADA.

In reply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, who alluded to the publication of the Canadian papers in the *Times* newspaper before they were in the hands of the members, Mr. HAWES stated that the papers were not delivered to members on account of the holidays. No favoritism was shown to any particular newspaper. In this case, applications had been made for early copies by the newspapers, which had been acceded to as soon as they were printed; and in many cases it was most important that the Government should avail themselves of the great publicity which the newspapers afforded for making the public acquainted with important public documents. (Cheers.)

SUPPLY.

On the motion for the consideration of the report of the Committee of Supply, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY rose to move, pursuant to notice, a reduction of £50,000 in the navy estimates, with reference to wages and artificers. The vote of last year was £851,000; that was reduced to £811,000 in the estimates of the present year, being a reduction of £40,000; and what he now proposed was to reduce that amount by £50,000.

Sir F. BARING defended the vote, on the ground that, if the naval establishment was to be sustained, the necessary expense must be incurred.

Ultimately the motion was withdrawn, the vote agreed to, and the report received.

In committee on the Civil Contingencies, Mr. B. OSBORNE took occasion to censure several votes; which, however, after some discussion, were agreed to.

The following bills passed through committee:—The Passengers' Bill, the Registering of Births (Scotland) Bill, and the Clergy Relief Bill. The Police of Towns (Scotland) Bill was referred to a select committee.—Adjourned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

MARIA EDGEWORTH.

It is somewhat strange that so little public notice has yet been taken of the demise of this lady, one of the greatest of our novelists. The name of Maria Edgeworth will ever rank high in classic English literature—her biography will be scarcely less important, both from the distinguished position she held for so long a time in the eminent and intellectual society of this country, and from her association with most of our great literati from the era of Johnson to that of Scott and Byron. Of her family and descent Miss Edgeworth might well be proud. The Edgeworths, originally, it is said, established at Edgeworth, now called Edgware, in Middlesex, settled in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about the year 1583. Roger Edgeworth, a monk, who wrote a sermon against the Reformers, being smitten, like his master, Henry VIII., with the bright eyes of beauty, like him, after having been a defender of the Catholic faith, renounced it, and married. His sons, Edward and Francis, went to Ireland, probably under the patronage of Essex and Cecil, as those names have since continued in the family. The elder brother, Edward, became Bishop of Down and Connor, but died without issue; and the younger, Francis, who was Clerk of the Hanaper, founded the house of Edgeworth of Edgeworth's Town. Its late representative, Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq., the celebrated writer on Education and Inventions, married first, Anna Maria, daughter of Paul Elers, Esq., of Black Bourton, county Oxford, and had by her one son and three daughters, viz. Richard, who died in 1796, aged 31; Maria, the distinguished novelist, born 1st January, 1767; Emmeline, married, in 1802, to John King, Esq.; Anna Maria, married, in 1794, to Dr. Beedoes. Mr. Edgeworth married, secondly, Honora, daughter of Edward Sneyd, Esq., of Lichfield, and by her he had a son, the late Lovell Edgeworth, Esq., of Edgeworth's Town, and a daughter, Honora, who died in 1790. His third wife was Elizabeth, another daughter of Edward Sneyd, Esq., and by her he was father of Charles Sneyd Edgeworth, Esq., of Edgeworth's Town, and several other children, of whom the only survivor, Honora, is wife of Captain Beaufort, R.N. Mr. Edgeworth married, fourthly, Frances Anne, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Augustus Beaufort, and had by her two sons and four daughters, of whom the eldest, Frances Maria, married Lesck P. Wilson, Esq.; the second, Harriett, married the Very Rev. Richard Butler, Dean of Clonmacnoise; and the third, Sophia, married Barry Fox, Esq.

A distinguished scion of the race was the celebrated Abbé Edgeworth, who attended Louis XVI. to the scaffold. Miss Edgeworth was born in England in 1767, and having been educated under the care of her excellent father, began to write more than fifty years ago. From that period her literary career is known to all: it displayed the most brilliant ability and the most unceasing usefulness. To enter into the details of it and of her domestic existence of perfect happiness and virtue would far exceed our limits. Hers was a life passed in her own home, among her kindred, or in visits to her friends. We refer the reader for particulars to her memoirs of her father, to the letters of Miss Seward, and especially to Lockhart's "Life of Scott." The author of "Waverley" received the author of "Castle Rackrent" at Abbotsford with all but royal honours. He hailed her as the great genius of Ireland, and he acknowledged that it was the inspiration of her books which led him to the first attempt of his own immortal productions. Reference to what Miss Edgeworth has written at once proves that his estimation was not beyond the truth. The very enumeration of her works, all admirable in their way, would be too long for this notice. She addressed herself to every rank and age. Her "Frank" and her "Parent's Assistant" are unrivalled as books for children. It has in fact been truly remarked, that no child of any intellect at all can resist their charm. Among her novels, we would cite her "Vivian," "To-morrow," "Absentee," and "Patronage;" her famous "Castle Rackrent," her satirical "Modern Griselda," and last, not least, her "Helen." The "Treatise on Practical Education," and the "Essay on Irish Bulls," in which her father assisted, and her father's Memoirs, are also admired contributions of her pen. Miss Edgeworth lived to the great age of eighty-two; yet to the last day of her life her faculties remained unimpaired, and the fascination of her society was as great as ever. Those even who came in for a short morning call, would remain for hours, loth to terminate her conversation. The latter years of Miss Edgeworth's life were passed between Edgeworth's Town and the rectory at Trim, the residence of her brother-in-law, the rector, the amiable and agreeable Dean Butler—himself a well-known scholar and antiquarian. Trim rectory is in the vicinage of Laracor, great in the recollections of Swift and Stella; and not far from it is the birthplace of Wellington: so that this locality combines the memory of three of the greatest minds of Ireland.

Miss Edgeworth was expected at this rectory the very day on which the news of her death arrived. She died at Edgeworth's Town on the 21st ultimo; she had driven out in her carriage in her apparent usual health on that day, when she felt a sudden weakness, and returning home, she, in the course of a few hours, gradually and gently sunk into death. An Irish lady and poetess, in announcing her demise to a friend, writes thus:—"I feel it difficult to express my deep regret for Miss Edgeworth's sudden and totally unexpected death. You cannot well imagine the charm of her society, or the attraction of her manners and superior sense; she was never occupied by self; one was sure of pleasing her in whatever way one essayed the trial she would laugh like an Irishwoman in exuberant enjoyment of any pleasant subject; her warm-hearted benevolence, aided by her warm-hearted love of country, was delightful. I never felt greater pride or gratitude in the affection of any one, male or female, than in hers."

WILLIAM-AUBREY-DE-VERE BEAULIER, NINTH DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.

His Grace died on the 26th ult. at his residence in Piccadilly, after a lengthened illness, arising from injuries received some months since by a fall from his horse, whilst hunting. He had completed his 48th year, having been born on the 24th March, 1801. He was twice married: his first wife was the well-known Mrs. Countess; she died without issue, 6th August, 1837, and bequeathed to the Duke an annuity of £10,000, with the beautiful villa of Holly Lodge, Highgate. His Grace married, secondly, 29th May, 1839, Elizabeth Catherine, youngest daughter of the late General Joseph Gubbins, of Kilrush, co. Limerick, by whom, who survives him, he leaves a son, William-Amelius-Aubrey De Vere, present Duke, and one daughter, Diana De Vere. The house of Beaulier was founded by Charles Beaulier, son of King Charles II., by Eleanor Gwynn.

The deceased Peer was Hereditary Grand Falconer, and Hereditary Registrar of the Court of Chancery, and had two livings in his patronage. By his death the annuity left him by his first wife passes to Miss Burdett Coutts.

JOHN BOURKE, FOURTH EARL OF MAYO.

This nobleman died, at Bersted Lodge, Sussex, the seat of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Smith, on the 23rd ult., having attained to his 84th year. His Lordship, a descendant of the same ancient family as that of the Marquis of Clanricarde, was son of Joseph Deane, 3rd Earl of Mayo, the distinguished churchman who became eventually Archbishop of Tuam. He married, 24th May, 1792, Arabella, fourth daughter of William Mackworth Fraser, Esq., of Bilton House, Devon, but by her (who died 19th November, 1843) he had no issue. The family honours devolve, consequently, on his nephew, Robert Bourke, Esq., only son of the late Bishop of Waterford, who succeeds as 5th Earl of Mayo. He is

married to Anne Charlotte, only daughter of the Hon. John Jocelyn, and has several children, of whom the eldest, Richard-Southwell, Lord Naas, married, last October, the third daughter of Colonel George Wyndham, of Petworth.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL, BART.



altogether from political life in 1845, on the announcement being made that Sir Robert had resolved on a Repeal of the Corn Laws.

The family of Knatchbull is one of great antiquity in Kent; and has possessed Mersham Hatch, in that county, since the reign of Henry II.

Sir Edward was twice married: by his first wife, Annabella Christiana, daughter of Sir John Honeywood, Bart., he had, with other issue, a son and heir, now Sir Norton Joseph Knatchbull, Bart.; and by his second, Fanny Catherine, eldest daughter of Edward Knight, Esq., of Godmersham Park, Kent, he has left a large family.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR NISBET JOSIAH WILLOUGHBY, C.B., K.C.H.



It has been our melancholy duty of late to have to record the deaths of some of our most eminent commanders. A fortnight since, Sir Robert Wilson and Sir Edward Paget, who both achieved high reputation in the hard-fought fields of the Peninsula, were placed on the mournful category; and now we have to add a brilliantly distinguished member of the sister profession, Sir Nisbet Willoughby, who rose to fame by a series of the most enterprising and gallant services, far too numerous and too important to be more than glanced at in this brief memorial.

Sir Nisbet was born in 1777, the son of Robert Willoughby, Esq., of Aspley House, Notts, by his second wife, a daughter of James Bruce, Esq., of Wester Kinnlock; being thus descended, paternally, from the same family as that of Lord Middleton, and maternally, from the noble house of Lauderdale. At the age of thirteen he entered the Royal navy, and in four years after served as midshipman of the *Orpheus*, at the capture of the French frigate, *Duguay Trouin*. In the year 1795 he was at the taking of Malacca, and in 1796 fought at Amboyna and Banda. In 1801, in the *Russell*, at Copenhagen, he distinguished himself by boarding the *Provesten*, Danish block ship; in 1804 he stormed the enemy's batteries at Onosaga; in 1807 served at the passage of the Dardanelles, and commanded a detachment of seamen and marines at the attack on the island of Prota, where he was severely wounded. Subsequently, when commander of the *Otter* sloop, he headed the seamen and marines at the capture of St. Paul's, Isle of Bourbon; and while commanding the *Nereide*, made a gallant attack on Jacotet, in the Isle of France, for which he received promotion. In the same ship, the heroic officer participated in the conquest of the Isles of Bourbon and Passe, and singly engaged two French frigates and a corvette, which latter a ruck, but finally escaped. Not long after, in a daring but unsuccessful attempt on the enemy's squadron in Port Sud Est, Sir Nisbet and nearly all his crew were either wounded or killed. Subsequently he served as a volunteer with the Russian army, and was taken prisoner. The foregoing is but a slight outline of the eventful and brilliant career of one of England's most gallant seamen. All that we have space to add is, that Sir Nisbet received the honour of Knighthood in 1827, was appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in 1841, and became Rear-Admiral in 1847, and that he was on the "good service pension" list, as well as in the receipt of a pension for wounds.

His death occurred on the 10th ultimo, in Montagu-street, Portman-square, after a fortnight's suffering. The gallant officer was never married.

SIR JOHN SMYTH, BART., OF LONG ASHTON, COUNTY SOMERSET.



This opulent Baronet, whose death was recently announced, was son of the late Thomas Smyth, Esq., of Stapleton, by Jane his wife, only daughter of Joseph Whitechurch, Esq.; and grandson of Sir Jarrist Smyth, elected M.P. for Bristol in 1756, and created a Baronet in 1763. In the female line, Sir John Smyth represented the old Baronetial family of Smyth of Long Ashton, and was lineally descended from Thos. Smyth, Esq., M.P. for Somersetshire, an active supporter of the Royal cause during the great Civil War. The deceased Baronet was born 9th February, 1776, and inherited the title at the demise of his brother, Sir Hugh Smyth, 28th January, 1838. As he has died unmarried, the Baronetcy becomes extinct. The family property lies principally in Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and Wilts, and includes the patronage of five livings.

THE REV. MILES FORMBY.

This gentleman, whose death occurred in a manner so awfully sudden, was a well-known clergyman in Lancashire, of much public and private worth, and a near connexion, by marriage, of Sir Robert Peel. The Rev. Miles Formby was the fourth son of the late Rev. Mr. Formby, of Formby Hall, Lancashire, and married Caroline, third daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel's brother, Lawrence Peel, Esq., of Ardwick. Mr. Miles Formby held the incumbency of the church at Melling, near Liverpool, and was also in the commission of the peace for the county of Lancaster. He performed his duties most efficiently, both as a clergyman and a magistrate. He founded a school in connexion with his church, and he was unremitting in his attentions to the sick and poor. In his magisterial capacity, besides being continually actively engaged at petty sessions, Mr. Formby usually sat as assistant-chairman to the Venerable Archdeacon Brooks, in presiding over the quarter sessions for the Hundred of West Derby, held in the Court-houses of the great Gaol at Kirkdale. He administered justice with invariable intelligence and impartiality. In private life, his agreeable manners and amiable disposition caused him to be generally beloved, and his loss will be severely felt in his district. Mr. Formby's death occurred thus: he was, on the 11th ultimo, transacting business at the Sessions-room, Ormskirk, in conjunction with the other magistrates, apparently in perfect health, when, while he was signing an order, his hand dropped, and he instantaneously expired.

The Rev. Miles Formby died without issue. The eldest, also a magistrate for Lancashire, who is now resident at Ostend, in Belgium; Dr. Formby, an eminent physician in Liverpool; and the Rev. James Formby, Rector of Frindsbury, near Rochester. The Dr. Formby just mentioned, and his brother, the late Rev. R. Hesketh Formby, married sisters of the Rev. Miles Formby's wife.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT WILSON

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—The family of the late Sir Robert Wilson are indebted to you for the account, in your paper of the 19th inst., of the career and brilliant services of the brave and loyal-hearted soldier whom they mourn.

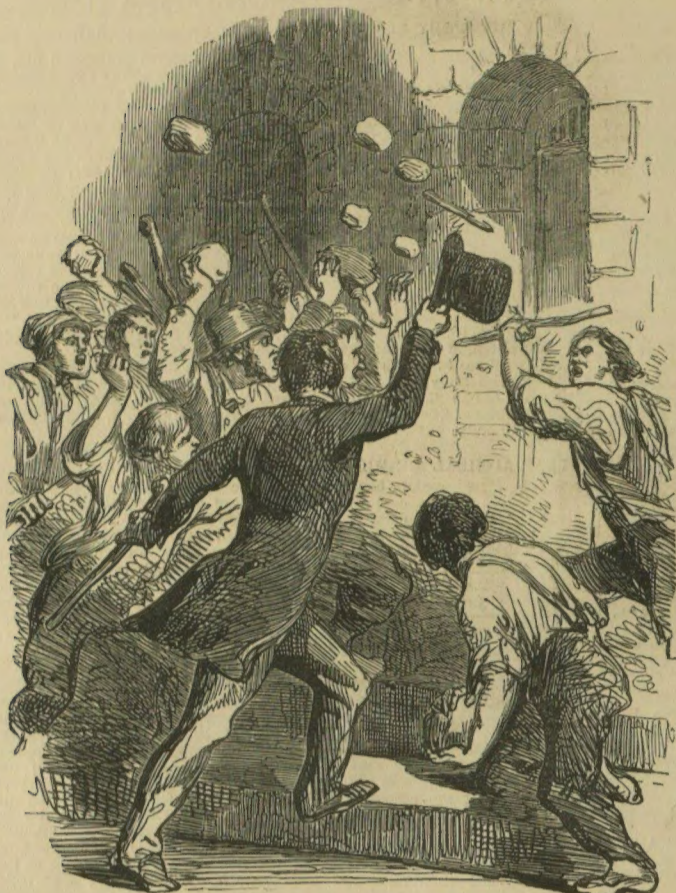
There are one or two inaccuracies, however, which they desire to see corrected. Sir Robert was born in 1777, and was the second son of Benjamin Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., distinguished for his scientific attainments, who maintained a controversy with Franklin on the subject of "blunt and pointed conductors." He was entirely unconnected with the eminent landscape-painter of the same name, although himself an amateur painter of great merit, as his imitations of Rembrandt testify. In illustration of this fact, I will mention that, on one occasion, he imitated the style of Rembrandt so closely in a small etching, that all the great connoisseurs of the day were deceived, and gave large sums for an impression. Having enjoyed his triumph, he invited them all to dinner. When the guests were seated, and the covers removed, they observed, to their astonishment, all the dishes garnished with the same etchings which they had valued so highly as originals, and found their money returned in the dinner napkin of each. All took the joke in good part but one individual, who rose from table, and never forgave Mr. Wilson for having thus overreached his judgment. The 15th are Hussars, not Dragoons.

I am, Mr. Editor, your very obedient servant,
Abbotsley, May 30, 1849. HERBERT RANDOLPH.

NEW DISSENTING COLLEGE.—The Independents have for many years past supported, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, three separate institutions for the education especially of theological students, namely, Homerton, Highbury, and Coward Colleges, the committees and trustees of which have resolved to unite, so as to form one really efficient college, with a larger staff of professors, and with a more extended course of study in the various branches of theology, literature, and science. An eligible piece of ground has been purchased for the site of the new college, in St. John's-wood, at the junction of the Avenue and Finchley-roads, and it is expected that the building will be completed by the autumn of next year.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—A communication has been made to the Secretary of the Customs Department by Sir Denis Le Marchant, stating that he has received the directions of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint him, for the information of the Commissioners of the Customs, that their lordships are of opinion that horses and goats need not be examined by the veterinary surgeon appointed by the Crown, but that the custom should be continued for cattle, sheep, and pigs. The necessary orders have accordingly been issued.

FATAL RIOTS IN NEW YORK.



THE ATTACK UPON THE ASTOR-PLACE OPERA-HOUSE.

We have advices from New York this week to the 16th ult., from which we learn that a serious riot took place on the 10th ult. at the Astor-place Opera, in that city, originating in a dispute between Mr. Macready, the English, and Mr. Forrest, the American, tragedian. So alarming did the riot become, that the militia eventually fired upon the people, twenty of whom were killed and many others severely wounded. The mob had fired the theatre, but were prevented by the soldiers and police from destroying the building. Mr. Macready subsequently took his departure for Boston.

It is necessary to explain that the American tragedian, Mr. Forrest, succeeded in persuading himself, and many of his friends, who are for the most part in the lower walks of life, that he had been ill-treated in England through the influence of Mr. Macready, who was supposed to be jealous of his fame. Mr. Forrest attempted to fasten this ill-treatment upon his English rival; and, notwithstanding the denials which have appeared from that gentleman, has succeeded in making his admirers believe there was some truth in his charge. This led to a mob demonstration against Mr. Macready on a former occasion in New York; and, in consequence, it was announced that he would not again appear on the boards of that city. Whereupon a number of influential persons addressed him a card, calling on him to reappear, assuring him of their determination to stand by him, and support him in his attempt. This roused the angry feelings of that portion of the public who were opposed to him, and believed they had succeeded in driving him from the American stage; and another demonstration was organised for the evening of the 10th, when he was to appear in "Macbeth." A large crowd accordingly collected outside the theatre from an early hour of the afternoon, and when the doors were opened a strong detachment of the police was found to be in possession of a good point in every quarter of the house, above and below. There were just seven ladies present, two of whom were in a private box in the second tier.

The overture was played without any demonstrations of disorder. The witch scene was got through without interruption. On Mr. Macready's first entrance he was greeted with tremendous applause. The house, it was apparent, was in his favour, hundreds to one. But there were groaning and hissing, and the party in the parquette directly down to the orchestra was tremendously uproarious, doubling their fists at Macready as he came forward, and bidding him "Be off! be off!" &c. The first act was nearly all dumb show.

At length, the uproar became perfectly frantic, and the friends of order were requested from the stage to keep quiet. This gave an opportunity of estimating the

numbers of the rioters, and they appeared to be not more than a dozen in the parquette, and some forty to fifty in the amphitheatre. They were removed, and the performance proceeded. Meanwhile the crowd outside increased. Stones were thrown against the windows (which were carefully barricaded inside), and there was one hour of uninterrupted smashing of glass, accompanied by the most frantic yells of the mob. Some of the stones (and, at times, a volley of them appeared to be thrown together) broke down the barricades in places, and came in among the audience. One stone hit the great glass chandelier.

But through all this the play went on. Nobody on the stage appeared alarmed, though many of the missiles were falling on the stage. Mr. Macready, particularly, preserved his equanimity admirably; and the spectators say that they had never before seen the fifth act of "Macbeth" so splendidly and perfectly performed.

From time to time there were pauses in the uproar from outside, and intermissions in the assault of stones; and about nine o'clock the rioters were so far checked by the militia and police, that the closing scenes in the tragedy were distinctly heard and appreciated. Mr. Macready was called out, and bowed his acknowledgments of the warm plaudits which greeted him on his appearance. About this time there was a renewal of the din outside; and, just as the curtain rose for the farce, two members of the national guard were brought into the boxes, badly hurt by stones from the mob.

At this instant the report of a volley of musketry was heard, and almost instantly another, and another. A pause ensued: several of the rioters were dragged into the box entrance below, and put among the rest under a strong guard.

The prisoners taken from the inside of the theatre during the play, and who were under guard of the police in the bar-room below, in their rage set fire to the place, which blazed up alarmingly, but was extinguished by the officers. This was directly under the parquette. Some of the killed and wounded rioters having been carried into the theatre, the curtain fell upon the half-finished farce. Just at this moment (some quarter of an hour after the first round of volleys) a second was commenced, and proved fatal to several.

The first round had been fired at the command of the sheriff, after proclamation to the crowd to disperse. The mayor ordered the second discharge, the mob having pressed upon the military dangerously after the first volley. The first volley was fired in Astor-place, the infantry having their rear to the theatre, a little on the left oblique. The second was fired directly down the same street. This discharge proved fatal to a man who was in the act of getting into the car on the railroad, and who was shot dead by a chance bullet that struck him in the breast. Amongst the mob fifteen fell dead upon the spot. Several were wounded; of whom some died subsequently; making the number of killed twenty-two, up to the 15th ult., and of thirty badly wounded—several of whom, it was said, were not expected to live.

Mr. Macready left the theatre and reached his hotel, nearly opposite, in perfect safety, accompanied by two or three of his friends. The next morning after the affray, at an early hour, he left the city in disguise, and proceeded to Boston, where, at the last accounts, he was at the house of a friend, waiting for the next steamer to England.

Some hundred or more rioters were taken and confined in the lobby below; some others were carried to station-houses. Among the captures was that of Judson, editor of *Ned Bunline's Own*, who was found giving the word to a portion of the mob to fire (stones) when he should say the word.

The mob, having been broken up, retired sullenly, threatening to arm and return. General Sandford, the commander of the 1st Artillery division, therefore, sent to the arsenal for a detachment of artillery, which promptly arrived, under Colonel Yates; and the field-pieces, loaded with canister and grape, were placed on each side of the theatre. A strong guard was kept on duty at the theatre all night.

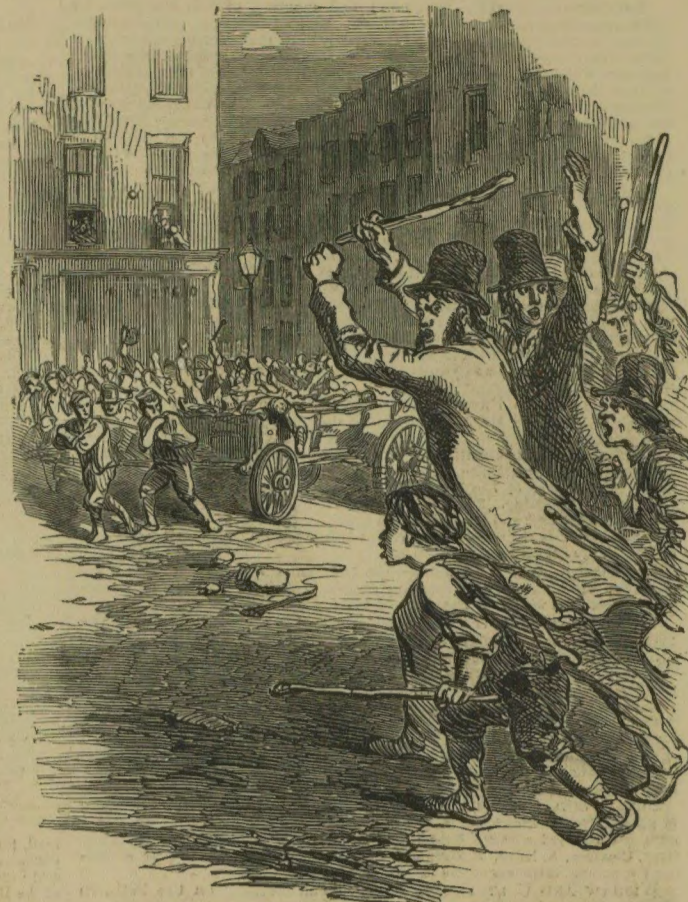
During the riot outside, the principal persons busy in staying in the panels of the theatre doors were thoughtless youngsters of about eighteen; but in the background were men applauding, crying, "Go it," occasionally cheering, and swearing at John Bull, &c.

The Theatre itself was in imminent danger, there being furious cries of "Tear it down!" "Fire it; burn the den of the aristocracy," &c.; "Groans for Macready!" "Cheers for Edwin Forrest," &c. One orator cried out—"You can't go in there without kid gloves on. I paid for a ticket, and they would not let me in, because I hadn't kid gloves and a white vest!"

Brickbats and stones began to be fired freely at a body of infantry stationed at the door, some with so much violence as to strike fire from their bayonets. The soldiery endured it with commendable patience before they fired in self-defence.

The military force consisted of a troop of horse and a body of 210 infantry, all belonging to the volunteer militia of the city. The horsemen were first tried, but, failing to disperse the mob, the foot came upon the ground; the crowd was so great that a charge of bayonets was impossible. On the two nights following apprehensions were entertained of a renewal of the riot, for the purpose of destroying the Opera House; but, as a strong force was on the spot, no attempts were made.

An inquest was held on the bodies of fifteen persons killed, and the Jury returned a verdict—"That they came to their deaths by gun-shot wounds from balls fired by the military by order of the civil authorities of the city; and that



CARRYING THE WOUNDED TO THE HOSPITAL.

the circumstances existing at the time justified the authorities in giving such order to fire."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Sir William Browne's medals have been thus adjudged:—*Greek Ode*—J. D. Williams, Trinity College. *Latin Ode*—D'Arcy W. Thompson, Pembroke College. *Epigrams*—J. D. Williams, Trinity College.

DOWNING PROFESSORSHIP OF THE LAWS OF ENGLAND.—Andrew Amos, Esq., M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, has been unanimously selected as the successor in the Professorship of the late Professor Starkie, by the electors, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Masters of St. John's, Clare Hall, and Downing.

TYRWITT'S HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.—The following gentlemen have been elected to the above scholarships:—F. B. D. Barnadge, B.A., Caius College, First Class; C. E. Stuart, B.A., St. John's College, Second Class.

OXFORD.

At a Convocation held on Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were nominated Masters of the Schools:—Rev. James P. Tweed, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College; Rev. Thomas Henry Sheppard, M.A., Oriel College; and Rev. Henry H. Cornish, M.A., Magdalen Hall.

Fifty pounds are to be granted out of the University chest to Dr. Ogle, Clinical Professor, for the purpose of forming a small collection of such books, plates, and materials of medicine as may efficiently elucidate its modern practice.

THE NEW BISHOPS OF VICTORIA AND PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury having appointed Tuesday last for the consecration of the Bishops designate of Victoria and Prince Rupert's Land, a large number of prelates and other dignitaries of the Church assembled in Canterbury Cathedral shortly after ten o'clock, whilst the Cathedral close was crowded with visitors anxious to be present at the solemn and interesting ceremony. Many years have elapsed since a Bishop was consecrated in the metropolitan church at Canterbury, although, in earlier times, the ceremony was rarely performed elsewhere. On the present occasion, the ceremony of consecration took place at Canterbury Cathedral in consequence of the recent establishment of St. Augustine's Missionary College in that city. It was thought appropriate that the two new Bishops being, strictly speaking, missionary Bishops, the setting apart of them to their high office should be performed near to the college founded for the express purpose of raising up a body of efficient missionary clergy. Full choral service having been performed, at its close the Archbishop took his seat within the rails of the communion table, when the Right Rev. George Smith, D.D., of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, Bishop elect of Victoria (Hong Kong), and the Right Rev. David Anderson, D.D., of Exeter College, Oxford, Bishop elect of Prince Rupert's Land, were then introduced to the Archbishop, and the usual preliminary formalities having been proceeded with, the two bishops designate retired. Up to this time they were vested in their rochets—the episcopal habit, without the lawn sleeves, &c. After the lapse of a few minutes, during which time perfect silence reigned throughout the sacred edifice, the Bishops designate returned habited in full episcopal robes. The remaining portion of the consecration service, as set out in the Book of Common Prayer, was proceeded with, and the Archbishop, by the imposition of hands, admitted Dr. Smith and Dr. Anderson to the office of Bishops in connexion with the English Church. Dr. Smith and Dr. Anderson purpose starting for their distant dioceses in the course of a few weeks. Both the right rev. prelates will be accompanied by clergymen, schoolmasters, and catechists.

CHARITY SCHOOLS OF LONDON.—The anniversary meeting of the charity schools of London will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday next. There will be no previous rehearsal on the Tuesday, the committee wishing to save the expense which has been always incurred, and which was defrayed out of the funds of the society.

BISHOP IN AFRICA.—At the late Church Missionary Meeting, the Rev. Hugh Stowell threw out a hint that a fund might and ought to be raised for the purpose of founding a bishopric in Africa, either at Sierra Leone or Abeskoute; and that the first Bishop to preside over the interesting see should be a native of Africa, a second Cyprian.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the National Society, which will take place on the 6th instant, Mr. George Anthony Denison intends to move the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that no arrangement which shall involve the compulsory imposition of any management-clause whatever, as a condition of State assistance, or of any condition whatsoever, except the legal tenure of the site, and the right of inspection, as defined and ascertained in 1840, can be satisfactory to, or ought to be, accepted by the church." A similar resolution was moved and withdrawn at the annual meeting of last year.

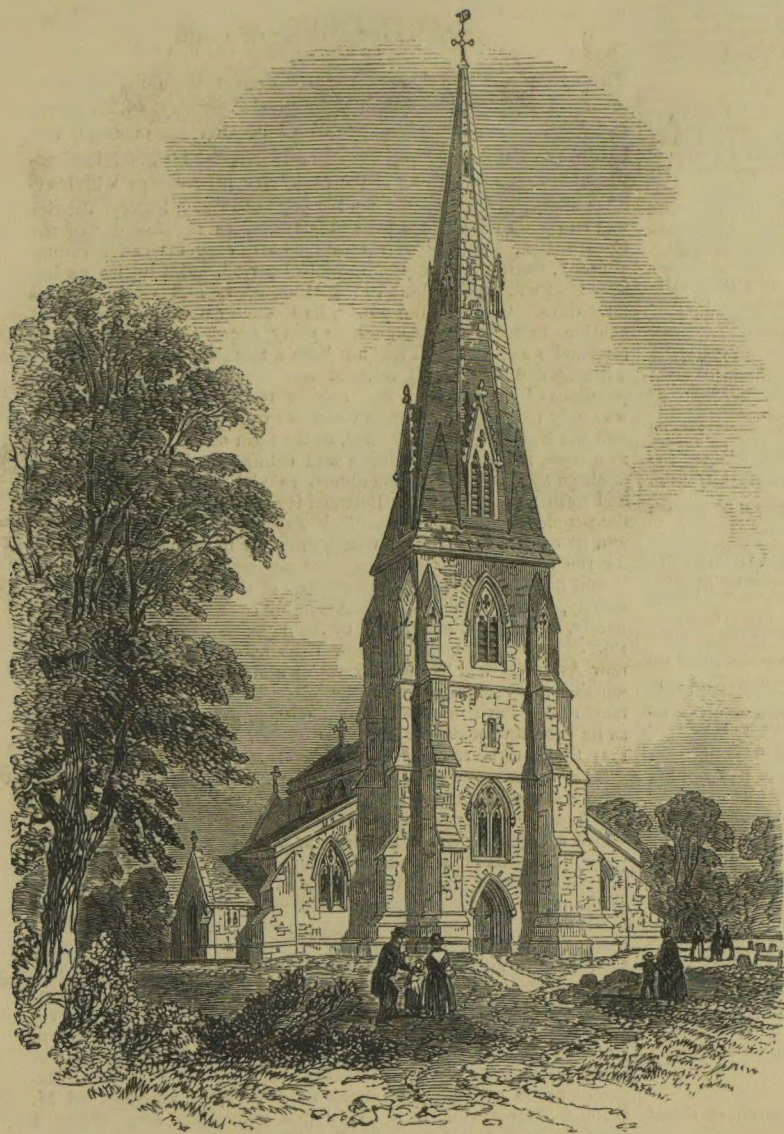
SAINT MARGARET'S CHURCH, WHALLEY RANGE.

This new structure, a highly creditable specimen of church architecture, was consecrated by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester on the 28th ult., and opened for public worship on the following Sunday. It is situated at Whalley Range, Moss Side, in the parish of Manchester.

The style of the Church is Decorated. The plan consists of a nave, 65 feet by 19 feet 10 inches (to the centre of the pillars); north and south aisles, 65 feet by 11 feet 11 inches; chancel, 33 feet by 13 feet; chancel north aisle, 24 feet by 10 feet; north porch, 11 feet by 10 feet 8 inches; and tower, 19 feet square. The spire is a stone broach, with an entasis, and has two tiers of spire lights; its height is 72 feet 6 inches. The whole height of tower and spire, from the ground to the top of the cross, is 132 feet. The whole length of the interior, from the west door to the east wall, is 116 feet. The height of the nave, 33 feet 6 inches; of the chancel, 31 feet 6 inches. The walls are faced externally with South-Oram stone, with worked quoins, parapets, and dressings. All the pillars and arches, as well as the internal quoins and jambs of the doors and windows, are of Leeds stone. The windows at west end of aisles and of tower are pointed, of two lights; that at east of south aisle is of three lights. The side windows of the aisle are of three lights, under pointed segmental arches, as are also the two-light windows of the clerestory; those on the south side of the chancel are of two lights, with a fleur-de-lis pattern of tracery; and the east window is an admirable composition of three lights. The windows of the aisles are filled with stamped glass, and the tower window and the chancel east window contain painted glass. The chancel steps are of stone, incised with texts; the pavement is tiled in pattern; and the passages of the naves and aisles



THE LAST VOLLEY.



WHALLEY RANGE CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

are paved with stone, in which are inserted, alternately, hot-air grates and tiles, a border of red and blue tiles running on each side of the stone. The altar table is of cedar. The east wall of the chancel is draped with crimson cloth. The prayer desk and the choristers' benches are of carved oak, and are arranged north and south in the chancel. The eagle lectern, of carved oak, is at entrance of chancel; the pulpit, of walnut wood, is at north-east angle of the nave; and the font, of Caen stone, stands at north-west side of the cross passage. The roofs are open; that of the clerestory has moulded principals, king-posts, and cambered tie-beams, the spandrels are filled with tracery. The chancel roof is canted. There are no arches between the chancel and its aisle, the east end of which is walled off as a vestry; and the remainder is occupied by the organ, in front of which is an unglazed window of stone looking into the chancel. Messrs. Locke and Newsham are the builders; Mr. T. P. Harrison is the architect. The laying of its foundation stone was the first act of the first Bishop of Manchester, and it has been completed within a year, at a cost of £6000. There are also endowments in the Consols to the amount of £2000. There is accommodation for 500 worshippers, one-third of the seats being free.

CURIOSITIES.—III.

WHITSUN ALE JUG.

THIS representation of a Whitsun Ale Jug is taken from an excellent specimen in the interesting Museum collected by T. Crofton Croker, Esq. The jug is of white earthenware, and the word WHIT, and the date 1649, and the characteristic flourish underneath it, are painted blue.

Whitsun Ales were festivals formerly common at Whitsuntide, in which ale formed the predominant liquor, and hence arose the metonymy; although there has been a vast amount of pains employed to trace the name to other sources. As the money requisite for the feasts was collected by the church-wardens of the parish, Whitsun Ales have also been called Church Ales. They were kept on Sundays, notwithstanding their low and profane revelry; and entries often occur in church-books of disbursements in these unholy pastimes; with which, however, are oddly mixed up charges for repairs of the church, maintaining of orphans, &c.



WHITSUN ALE JUG.

Mr. Douce has left us the following details of the Whitsun Ale:—"Two persons are chosen, previously to the meeting, to be lord and lady of the ale, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn, or some such building, is provided for the lord's hall, and fitted up with seats to accommodate the company. Here they assemble to dance and regale in the best manner their circumstances and the place will afford; and each young fellow treats his girl with a ribbon or favour. The lord and lady honour the hall with their presence, attended by the steward, sword-bearer, purse-bearer, and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a train-bearer or page, and a fool or jester, dressed in a party-coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of some part of the company. The lord's music, consisting of a pipe and tabor, is employed to conduct the dance. Some people think this custom is a commemoration of the ancient *Drink-lean*, a day of festivity formerly observed by the tenants and vassals of the lord of the fee within his manor; the memory of which, on account of the jollity of those meetings, the people have thus preserved ever since. The glossaries inform us that this *Drink-lean* was a contribution of tenants towards a potation or *Ale* provided to entertain the lord or his steward."

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

FASHION and politics no longer stay the flight of Fashion, which has resumed her empire, and now appears to us under the most light and refreshing toilettes. *Barèges* are very much in request; decidedly, this fine tissue, so soft and silky,



W. C. MACREADY, ESQ.—FROM THE MINIATURE, BY THORBURN.

transparent and cool, unites all the qualities for pretty summer dresses; it is at once simple or elegant, according to the purposes to which it is applied, or to the colours which are chosen. Dark shades make charming walking dresses; while paler tints form transparent and light costumes for summer *soirées*. The great advantage of woollen *barège* over muslin is that it does not "tumble." Striped taffetas, with variegated grounds, are still much in favour. The *make* of dresses differs very little from that of the spring; always very high for the morning, very low for the evening. Net dresses, spangled with gold or silver, are of exquisite elegance: to show them to the greatest advantage, the under skirt is worn of watered *gros de Naples*. Wreaths of light flowers are worn, starting from the shoulders, re-attaching themselves by a bouquet in the centre of the bodice, from whence escape two garlands ornamenting the skirt, and looping it up as high as the knee by a tuft of mixed flowers. The wreaths *à la Marie Stuart* are in vogue; they are very becoming to some faces, but less so than flowers at the side to many.

In bonnets, some attempts have been made to adopt the *Marie Stuart* form, but this eccentric fashion has failed. Bonnets of an open and circular form, closing under the chin, are the prettiest wear. The ornaments of flowers, ribbons, or feathers are placed very low at the side. The *Vielleuses*, in black or white lace, are very graceful. Coloured blonds, which last year were so *récherché*, are this summer little worn.

Mantles differ little in form; those of *taffetas glacé* are most generally adopted: they are trimmed with frills of the silk pinked. The darkest shades are most worn. The long square shawls of white cachemere *barège* are very becoming to young people, and China crapes very *récherché* for ladies. Paletots of net or embroidered muslin, are rather *en vogue*; but, to make amends, the double Spanish mantilla, which so gracefully envelopes the wearer in rich lace, denotes exquisite taste.

People already direct their attention to country and sea-side toilettes, which are simple and elegant.

Morning Dressing-gowns of muslin, trimmed with lace and over white silk; robes of book muslin, over slips of coloured *glacé* silk; natural flowers in the hair and at the waist; will certainly be preferred for their becoming simplicity.

It is whispered the straws of Italy, with broad waving brims, trimmed with a little tuft of simple feathers placed *en choux* at the side, will at length resume their *vogue*. Does there really exist a head-dress more suitable to guard against the rays of the sun, encircling and protecting better a pretty face, than these magnificent straws?

MR. MACREADY.

THE attack of this distinguished English tragedian by the rabid fury of a New York mob will be found prominently noticed upon the opposite page. We have here a far more pleasant duty in presenting to our readers—a portrait of Mr. Macready, from a print engraved by Posselwhite, from a miniature by Thorburn, the transfer of which to our columns has been obligingly permitted by the publisher, Mr. Holloway, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden. The print is very nicely executed, and is dedicated, by permission, to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

William Charles Macready was born in London, March, 1793; his father was a native of Dublin, wrote the farces of "The Irishman in London" and "The Village Lawyer," and other dramatic pieces, and was proprietor of several provincial theatres. He intended his son for the legal profession; but the youth's own views are said to have been directed towards the pulpit. He was educated at Rugby, where he enjoyed high reputation.

Mr. Macready's earliest performances were at Birmingham, Sheffield, and Newcastle, where he was an especial favourite; he next appeared at Dublin, Bristol, and Bath in leading tragic characters. His success soon reached the metropolis; he was offered an engagement by the managers of Covent-garden Theatre, where, Sept. 16, 1816, he appeared, for the first time, before a London audience, as *Orestes*, in the "Distressed Mother." He passed the high ordeal



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

with great *éclat*; considering that John Kemble was then performing the whole range of his characters previous to his retirement, Kean was playing with electric effect, and Charles Young and Miss O'Neill were in high repute.

We shall not be expected to detail our tragedian's three-and-thirty years' career. The retirement of Mr. Young may be said to have left Mr. Macready at the head of his art; reminding us, by the way, of an excellent remark in the *Times*, that, "whatever his opponents might say, it was an indisputable fact that whenever Mr. Macready was absent the poetic drama languished in the shade, and was called into immediate life when he returned to breathe over it."

Neither will space allow us to do more than advert, in general terms, to Mr. Macready's noble efforts to revive the national drama at our patent theatres. His reform of Covent Garden Theatre will long be recollected, with gratitude, by all lovers of the drama; he closed his management with the second season; yet, in two little years, he did more for the dramatic art than his predecessors had accomplished in many seasons. The regret of the public was most eloquently expressed at a valedictory entertainment given to our tragedian in Freemasons' Hall, at which his royal highness the Duke of Sussex presided. Mr. Macready was, however, subsequently induced to open Drury-Lane Theatre with a series of Shakspearian revivals, as well as restorations of the classic drama, the completeness of which has never been questioned. The reproduction of "Acls and Galatea," under his skilful management, may be referred to as the most picturesque and poetic labour of its class; Mr. Stanfield painted some of the scenery; the costumes were a paragon of classicity and chasteness of colour, and the entire performance intellectually festive and completely characteristic. Yet the labour was not commercially successful; and in June, 1843, Mr. Macready retired from the management. He was shortly after presented with a magnificent public testimonial of plate. He next visited America, and was successful throughout the United States. On his return to Europe he went to Paris, and there played with success; and he next reappeared in London, after an absence of between two and three years. During the last seven years, his most successful performances have been, from time to time, illustrated in this Journal. The object of his recent visit to the United States was a series of farewell performances.

Mr. Macready is a firm supporter of every branch of the fine arts, and is liberal to his less fortunate brethren. In all the relations of private life he is endeared to a very large circle of friends by his integrity and exemplary character.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 3.—Trinity Sunday.
MONDAY, 4.—Caroline Bowles married Southey, 1839.
TUESDAY, 5.—St. Boniface. Full Moon 10h. 27m. P.M.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—Length of day, 16h. 20m.
THURSDAY, 7.—Corpus Christi. Sun rises 3h. 47m.; sets, 8h. 10m.
FRIDAY, 8.—Mrs. Siddons died, 1831.
SATURDAY, 9.—Sun rises 3h. 46m.; sets, 8h. 12m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 9.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 15	0 40	1 21	2 15	3 10	4 05	5 00

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Third Night of Les Huguenots.—On TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 5th, will be performed, for the third time this season, LES HUGUENOTS, supported by Mmes. Grisi, Mmes. Doris Gras, Mlle. Angeli, Sig. Mario, Mr. S. Reeves, Sig. Tassiloff, M. Masoli, Sig. Luigi Mel, Sig. Lavia, Sig. Polonini, and others. The opera will be performed on TUESDAY, JUNE 5th, and on THURSDAY, JUNE 7th, and on SATURDAY, JUNE 9th. The opera will be performed on TUESDAY, JUNE 5th, and on THURSDAY, JUNE 7th, and on SATURDAY, JUNE 9th. The opera will be performed on TUESDAY, JUNE 5th, and on THURSDAY, JUNE 7th, and on SATURDAY, JUNE 9th.

OPERA COMIQUE AND FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY, 4th JUNE, will be performed Boisselle's New and Successful Opera of *NE TOUCHÉZ PAS A LA REINE*, which continues to be received with the greatest admiration. La Reine de Leon, Mlle. Chanton; Don Rodrigue, M. Zelger; Don Ferdinand d'Aguiar, M. Couderc; Estrella, Mlle. Guichard. Chef d'Orchestre, M. Charles Haussens.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of Auber's admired Opera of *LA PART DU DIABLE*. Carlo Broschi, Mlle. Chanton. Rafael d'Estimera, M. Couderc. Boxes and Stalls for these attractive Entertainments may be secured at the Box-office; and at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—The success of the New and Magnificent Military Spectacle is the most great and glorious victory ever achieved in the Amphitheatre. From the rising to the fall of the curtain it was greeted with deafening shouts of approbation, from a house crowded to the very ceiling.—That peerless Equestrian, Mmes. Macarte, having been received with the utmost enthusiasm, will have the honour of appearing every Evening.—On MONDAY, June 4, 1849, the Entertainments will commence at a Quarter to Seven, with Mr. Stocquer's New Grand Equestrian Military Spectacle, in Two Acts, entitled MOULTAN and GOJERAT; or, "The Conquest of the Sikhs," founded on recent Oriental events; produced on a most magnificent scale of grandeur, with entirely new scenery, costumes, and appointments; Military Band, a host of Equestrians, and embracing the most effective of stage and Ring in the arena. After which, Mlle. Macarte, will have the honour of appearing every Evening. Full particulars will be duly announced.—Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s; may be had of Mr. STAMMER, 4, Exeter Hall; and of all musiciellers.

EXETER HALL—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—On the evening of WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1849, at the Twenty-sixth of the London Wednesday Concerts, will be performed, for the first time at Exeter Hall, Sophocles' Tragedy *ANTIGONE*, and *W. B. R. S.* and *Chorus*, with *Chorus* and *Chorus*. The play will be read by the most eminent tragedians then in town. The Chorus will be recited from the most talented English Professional Choralists. The performance of this tragedy and music will occupy the first part of the programme only; a condensed version of the tragedy having been expressly prepared by W. Bartholomew, Esq. The second portion of the programme will consist of vocal and instrumental music, in which Mlle. Jettie de Treffz, Mr. Sims Reeves, and other distinguished artists will appear. Full particulars will be duly announced.—Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s; may be had of Mr. STAMMER, 4, Exeter Hall; and of all musiciellers.

ON MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 4, Herr ERNST will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, with full Orchestra, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, and in the course of the evening will perform on the Violin the following Pieces, composed by him—Grand Allegro Pathétique; Airs Hongrois variés; Rondo Pappagano (performed for the first time in England); and the "Pirates." Principal Vocalists: Mlle. Jettie Treffz, Miss Dolby, and Herr Pischke. Instrumentalist, Herr Halle (pianoforte). Conductor, M. Benedict. Leader, Mr. Willy. Tickets, 10s 6d each, may be obtained at the principal Musiciellers; Reserved Seats, One Guinea, to be had only of Messrs. CRAMER and Co., and Messrs. C. and R. OLLIVIER.

M. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL CONCERT.—Under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, his Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, and all the Royal Family. M. BENEDICT begs to announce that his ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, JUNE 22, in the GREAT CONCERT ROOM of her MAJESTY'S THEATRE, upon the same scale of grandeur as on former years.—Boxes, Stalls, and a limited number of Tickets, 10s 6d each, to be had at the principal musiciellers and libraries; and of M. BENEDICT, 2, Manchester-square.

MR. GEORGE GENGE respectfully announces that his VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place at the HORNS TAVERN ASSEMBLY ROOMS, KENNINGTON, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 4, 1849. He will be assisted by Mesdames Lucombe, Poole, Alexander Newton, Temple, Stewart, W. Wilson, Wells, J. Wells; Messrs. N. J. Sprie, Turner, Donald King, Lawler, Binge, Richardson, G. Case, Lake, J. Case, and Selwyn. Conductors: Messrs. Farquharson Smith and W. Wilson. Doors open at Seven o'clock. The Concert to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Tickets, 2s; Reserved Seats, 3s; Reserved Seats on the Orchestra, 5s; to be had of Mr. RYANT, Horns Tavern, and of Mr. GENGE, Peckham-grove.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—On MONDAY NEXT, and every Evening, Saturday excepted, Master Hernandez, the most wonderful Equestrian of the age, will go through his extraordinary performance. Aerial's unrivalled Troupe of French Equestrians. Aerial, the prince of Clowns as Grotesque of the Circus.—Splendid Brass Band of the Garde Mobile de Paris.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert of Fifty Performers, Conducted by Mr. A. Lee.—Grand pictorial representation of the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, with the Basin of Neptune, and Seventy Fountains of Real Water.—Pictorial View of Montau.—The Italian Walk, beautiful, and extended to half a mile in length.—The Illuminations, consisting of 60,000 lamps.—The Fireworks will far exceed those of former years.—Admission, 2s 6d. Doors open at Six. Garde Mobile Band at Seven.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Grand Holiday and National Fete. First Appearance of Miss Frances Midway.—In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather on Whit Monday last, the whole of the magnificent Entertainments provided for that occasion will be repeated on MONDAY, June 4, TUESDAY, 5; WEDNESDAY, 6; and THURSDAY, 7. Danson's Gigantic Modelled PANORAMA OF THE TOWN AND FORT OF BADAJOS.—Godfrey's unrivalled Band.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.—Several favourite Songs and Ballads, by Miss Frances Midway (her first appearance), Miss Ellen Rowland, and Mr. G. Tedder.—Solos on the Flute, by the celebrated Richardson; and Violin and Violoncello, by Violoncello George Collins.—Remington's Magic Aerial Bridge, and other attractions; concluding with a vivid representation of the Storming of Badajoz.—Doors open at 4 P.M.; Feeding the Animals at Eight o'clock. 1st Part 5; Concert, 6; Storming of Badajoz at dusk. Admission, 1s.—Second Grand Flower Show of the Season on Tuesday week, June 12.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—Admittance SIXPENCE.—These beautiful gardens, the ELYSIUM OF ENGLAND, are now seen in perfection. The fete and daily amusements, as usual. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, there will be a brilliant display of Fire-works. Dancing in the hall at five o'clock; Baron N. than, M. C. Military and quadrille bands. Refreshments of first-rate quality. Excursion parties liberally treated with on application to the Secretary, Monument Chambers, 15, Fish-street-hill. The Steamboats call at Rosherville-pier every half-hour.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE ON FLORAL BOTANY, by Thomas Graham, Esq., M.R.C.S., on Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays, at Half-past Three. Lectures, by Dr. Bachoffner, on the Various Modes of producing Artificial Light; in which the Bude Light, the Oxy-Hydrogen Light, and the Electric Light will be exhibited in juxtaposition. A Lecture on Character, with Musical Illustrations, by J. Russell, Esq., every evening at Eight o'clock. Lectures on Experimental Philosophy. The Microscope. The Dissolving Views include Scenes in Van Diemen's Land, from original drawings taken on the spot, by J. Skinner Prout, Esq.; also, a New series of Dioramic Effects, by Mr. Childs. New Chromatropes. Liver and Diving Bell.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

PROGRESS OF EMPIRE.—THREE CONVERSATIONAL EVENINGS ON THE DISCOVERY, RESOURCES, AND PROGRESS OF NORTH AMERICA, illustrated by nearly 70 Large Pictorial Views, illuminated by the Drummond Line Light. At the particular request of many personal friends, Mr. Harvey has condensed the Eight Lectures, which he had the honour of delivering before the Members of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, on the above subjects, into Three Conversational Evenings, to be given on MONDAY, JUNE 4th, 11th, and 18th, at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square. To commence punctually at Eight o'clock. Terms: Single Tickets to the Body of the Hall, 2s; Ditto, for the Course, ditto ditto, 5s. To be had at Mr. Booth's Library, Duke-street, Portland-place; and at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square. Private Boxes for the Series, holding Six, Eight, and Twelve Persons, from Two to Four times each Box, to be had of Mr. Harvey only, 25, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square.

BANVARD'S ROYAL PAINTING of the MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, the largest painting ever executed, showing the scenery on the above great rivers, a distance of over 3000 miles, extending through the heart of America. This great Original Painting having been exhibited, by command, to her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, at Windsor Castle, where it received the Royal approbation, is now on Exhibition at the Egyptian Hall. Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Doors open half an hour before commencing.

GRAND AMERICAN HALL, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—ORIGINAL AMERICAN PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI.—The Largest Painting in the World. "As a work of scenic art this Panorama is far superior to anything of the kind which has been brought across the Atlantic; while, as a work of information, it is worthy of universal patronage."—*Times*, March 26.—Hours of Exhibition: Morning, half-past Two; Evening, Eight o'clock.—Best places, 2s; second ditto, 1s.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now open at their GALLERY, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, each Day, from Nine till Dusk.—Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. GEORGE FRIP, Sec.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of this Society is Now Open, at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission 1s; Catalogue 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—A PUBLIC DINNER will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of JUNE next, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to enable the Committee to complete and open the Hospital for the reception of patients. His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE is in the Chair. That portion of the Hospital which is now in progress of erection will not only have 150 beds for patients, but will also contain the Board-room, the Chapel, the Operating Theatre, and other principal departments required in a large Hospital; the design being intended, when fully carried out, to have beds for 400 patients. A donation of 39 guineas and upwards constitutes a Life Governor of the Hospital; and an annual subscription of three guineas and upwards an Annual Governor. Dinner Tickets, 21s each, may be had of the Stewards; at the Board-room of the Hospital; and at the Tavern. Paddington, May 31st, 1849.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES for the LABOURING CLASSES.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Washhouses for the Labouring Classes, the Subscribers, and their Friends, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Friday, May 26th, 1849. The Rev. Sir H. R. Dukinfield, Bart. (the Chairman of the Committee), in the Chair; When it was moved by Mr. Samuel Jones Loyd; seconded by Mr. William Hawes; and resolved unanimously: "That the seventeenth report of the Committee of Works, then read, should be printed and circulated."

And it was moved by the Right Hon. Lord Radstock; seconded by Mr. Arthur Currie; and resolved unanimously: "That the tenth report of the Finance Committee, then read, with the balance-sheet and account of income and expenditure (which had been drawn up by Mr. Begbie, of Coleman-street), should be printed and circulated." And it was moved by Mr. T. M. Weguelin; seconded by Mr. B. Lankester; and resolved unanimously: "That this meeting strenuously recommend that the utmost efforts be made by the friends of the institution to raise an additional subscription of £2000, in order that the plans of the Committee may be fully carried out with all possible speed."

The most sincere thanks of the meeting to its Chairman, the Rev. Sir H. R. Dukinfield, Bart., with a cordial recognition of his most valuable and efficient exertions in promoting the establishment of baths and washhouses for the labouring classes," were then proposed by Mr. P. Casanova, seconded by Mr. S. J. Loyd, and carried by acclamation. JOHN BULL, Honorary Secretaries.

Donations and subscriptions will be received at the Bank of England (to the credit of "Samuel Jones Loyd and others"), and by the following bankers: Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., Charing-cross; Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross; Messrs. Goslings and Sharpe, Fleet-street; Messrs. Glyn, Hanbury, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Hambury, Taylor, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Horrie, Farquhar, and Co., St. James's-street; Messrs. Jones Loyd and Co., Lothbury; Messrs. Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., and Co., Mansion-house-street; Messrs. Twining, Strand; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birch-church-lane, London; Westminster Bank, and its branches; by any of the members of the Committee, and by the Assistant-Secretary, at the Committee-room. GEORGE WOOLCOTT, Assistant-Secretary. Committee-room, 5, Exeter Hall, May 26.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber," Peckham.—As the original sketches are not coloured, we cannot inform you; we think, blue.
"F. R. S."—To the secretary of the institution.
"Sigma."—The venerable Wordsworth is Poet Laureate.
"E. W."—We cannot inform you.
"F. T. W." Hull.—The late Mr. Rothschild resided in St. Swithin's-lane.
"C. E." Dublin.—The keeping of the Sovereign's birth-day is regulated by convenience.
"A Would-be Student."—Black-letter is the Old English alphabet. Write to the clerk, University College, London.
"J. L." Norwich.—See "Select Proverbs of all Nations," by Anne Parker.
"Federal."—Apply at 85, Hatton-garden.
"W. C." Greenock, is thanked. We shall be glad to avail ourselves of other subjects, if eligible.
"A Constant Reader," Richmond, and "C. S. B."—The pit of Her Majesty's Theatre is 66 feet in length, and 66 in breadth; from pit floor to ceiling, 55 feet.
"Clericus."—Apply at Hatchard's, or Rivington's.
"A Constant Subscriber."—The accident occurred at Drury-lane Theatre.
"H. T."—Moorgate-street, is thanked.
"M. T."—Mogg's "Picture of London," last edition.
"A Subscriber."—Ink stains may be removed from vellum by oxalic acid and water.
"A B." Manchester.—See Baines's "History of the Cotton Manufacture."
"A Correspondent."—We have no information of the recent fire at Toronto beyond that given.
"S. H. T."—St. Paul's Cathedral is, from the nave pavement to the top of the cross, 350 feet. The height of Salisbury Cathedral spire is 404 feet. The smallest church in England is, we think, St. Martin's, near Canterbury.
"Josephine." Hull.—The last published portrait is preferable. See the lately published accounts of the Bonaparte family.
"H. S." Kingsland-Green, is thanked for the Sketch.
"A. V. R."—B.
"E. C." Dublin, and "A. M." W. I. Docks.—We cannot inform you.
"M. B." London.—The misplacing was accidental.
"C. J." Stoke Newington, will find many interesting particulars of the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare in the "Illustrated Stowe Catalogue," lately published.
"A Town Subscriber" will find a descriptive history of the Corn Laws in Vol. VII. of our Journal. It is contained in a supplement, to be had with No. 193.
"Miss B." Teignmouth.—The office of the Servants' Provident and Benevolent Society is at No. 8, Cork-street, Bond-street.
"F. B." Kidderminster.—The fine for using an unstamped receipt is from £10 to £20.
"Zebedee." St. Mary's.—The Duchy, we should say, are in the right.
"H. M. W." Esner.—What is the work?
"J. T." Lymington.—We cannot inform you.
"S. C." Reading.—By consulting the Local Acts of Parliament.
"A Nun." Leamington.—It is the bird trochilus that feeds the mouth of the crocodile of the Nile from the delta, as mentioned by Herodotus. M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire read a paper on the subject to the Paris Academy of Sciences, Jan. 28, 1828, which will be found in the "Arcana of Science" for 1829.
"J. B. H." Abergelle, is thanked; but we cannot find room for the subject.
"A. R."—The lines possess merit.
"T. C. D."—We know of no written authority on the subject, but would recommend you to apply to some friend who has already filled the same honourable appointment.
"Leopardus."—The arms of William the Conqueror were "Gu. two lions passant guardant or." The arms of England, in the time of Edu. I., were "Gu. three lions passant guardant or."
"M. S. R."—According to the case stated the sons of the daughters are clearly entitled to quarter the arms of P.
"H."—A medical man, or surgeon, is not, strictly speaking, entitled to the designation of "esquire."
"A Cork Young Lady."—The children of first cousins are second cousins.
"Omicon," and "A Constant Reader," Winchester, shall be answered next week.
"Tracy Peagee."—A Correspondent informs us that the case of the late claimant, James Tracy, rested more on the disputed tombstone than the family bible; and he further mentions, that the deceased's son, James Tracy, of Liverpool, is about to appear immediately before the Committee for Privileges, in furtherance of his pretensions.
"G. H. F."—Sir John Romilly is second son of the late Sir Samuel. We are not aware of any relationship existing between the learned gentleman and Lord Rayleigh.
"A Cork Subscriber."—The present Earl of Westmoreland is the nobleman, who, when Lord Burghersh, gained considerable reputation as a musical composer. His Lordship's chief place of residence in England is Apsbury, near Oundle, in Northamptonshire. He married, 26th June, 1811, Lady Priscilla Anne Wellesley Pole, 3rd daughter of William Earl of Mornington, and niece of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.
"M. T. C." is, we think, entitled to the Peninsular Medal. Apply at the Horse Guards.
"M. A. C."—Sir John Purcell's heroic and successful resistance to a gang of burglars occurred in the year 1811. His age was about seventy.
"T. P."—The Duke of Portland has, in all probability, not taken his seat in the present Parliament.
"E. A. D."—The widow of a peer, on marrying a commoner, loses her legal precedence.
"A Subscriber."—Blackstone is the authority. Lady Smith, the widow of a Baronet, marrying Mr. Brown, would be entitled to be styled Lady Smith even after her second marriage.
"Kibosh."—Ascot Races will commence next Tuesday.
"S. N. M. A." Belfast, may receive our Journal, folded flat, as he describes.
"W. L." Bond-street.—Clark on "Water-Colour Painting."

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Magic of Kindness.—Wedding Etiquette.—Old London Bridge.—Bloxbam's Gothic Architecture.—Autobiography of Chateaubriand.—Father Connell.—Coningsby.
Music.—Strauss's Alice Polka.—Defiler March.—Des Wanderers Lebewohl.—Die Schwalben Walzer.—Kathinka Polka.—The Lalla Rookh Waltzes.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1849.

The new Legislative Assembly of the French Republic has commenced its sittings; and the old National Assembly, with a repose and dignity scarcely to be expected of it, after the unseemly discussions of the last few days of its existence, has resigned its functions, and become a thing of the past. Its proceedings will hereafter appear in bold relief upon the page of French history. Justice will be done to its character and services, as the founder of the Constitution, and the only effective barrier against an invading anarchy, during a stormy and eventful period. But justice no less impartial will also be done to the factiousness and violence of its later days. On assuming power, its character was so moderate and cautious that the ultra-democratic party accused it of reactionary tendencies and acts. It had not been a month in existence before a hostile and formidable attempt was made by the disappointed populace of Paris to eject it. During the whole of its career, it was only protected from mob violence by the bayonets of the line and the National Guards. But, as the term of its existence drew to a close, it lost the prudence and calmness which had formerly distinguished it, and became almost as violent as the mob which had formerly invaded it. Between it and the elected President of the people there never was much if any confidence or cordiality; and its continued existence would probably have led to a struggle for the mastery between these two powers, of which the results would have been, either the deposition of the President by the Assembly, or the dismissal of the Assembly by a *coup d'état*. Fortunately, it sealed its own doom by the legal powers of a Constitution of its own making. It now remains to be seen whether the new Assembly will be more tractable and less presumptuous, and whether any real accord can take place between the chief magistrate and a Parliament which holds its power on the same tenure as he does, and which he cannot dissolve, however impossible he may find it to be to carry on the Government by its agency.

The rejected of Paris, M. Thiers, M. Molé, Marshal Bugeaud, and others of the Conservative party, have been elected by the departments; and, in consequence of many double returns, which will cause vacancies as soon as the persons so honoured shall have made their choice, it is possible that such men as M. Lamartine, M. Marrast, M. Goudchaux, and others of the party of the *National*, or the *doctrinaire* Republic, will yet find seats in the new Assembly. In the meantime bristling bayonets are still found necessary to guard it from mob violence; and it has commenced its sittings, and arranged the ordinary preliminaries of its business, surrounded by all the pomp and circumstance of military array. Mistrust is the actual monarch of France; and as long as it prevails among parties and people, so long will a display of military force be made by every party that may chance to be in the possession of power. A physical force, or *razzia*, Ministry, with Marshal Bugeaud as its ruling spirit, is the most probable successor of M. Odillon Barrot; but it is likely that gentleman may accept a portfolio in it, and serve with the Algerine hero. It is evident, whatever may be the composition of the Ministry, that a stormy time is approaching for the Assembly. The questions of Hungary and Italy are ripening, and the responsible advisers of the President will have to choose a policy upon them both somewhat more in accordance with the spirit of the French people than that which has been hitherto pursued.

The General Board of Health have presented to her Majesty a Report on Quarantine, which has been laid before Parliament; and which, from the novelty of its views, and the interest and importance of the subject, will doubtless excite very considerable attention throughout the civilized world. The attention of the Board—which is composed of the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Ashley, Dr. Southwood Smith, and Mr. Edwin Chadwick—was first directed to the subject of Quarantine and its regulations (long felt to be a great nuisance to travellers and a great impediment to commerce) by the necessity of considering what provision was to be made in the interest of the public health during the alarm created by the approach of the Asiatic cholera. The ports of the Baltic, at the time the Board commenced its labours, were stated to be infected with the cholera; and it therefore became necessary, under the old system, to place the vessels arriving from the Baltic under Quarantine. It was found upon examination of these vessels, that they were generally, if not universally, so deficient in the proper arrangements for the health of their crews, and in such a state of filth and discomfort, as not only to aggravate and foster any unhealthiness that might be brought on board, but to create epidemic diseases. The Board, being satisfied, from long previous investigation and study of all the evidence on the subject, that the Asiatic cholera is not contagious—that is to say, that it is not transmissible to a healthy person in a healthy atmosphere by mere contact, addressed a remonstrance to the Quarantine Department of the Privy Council Office against the enforcement of Quarantine in the case of cholera, as being in opposition to preponderant evidence, to the experience of the whole of Europe, and as being worse than useless. Subsequently, upon communications from Lord Palmerston, in consequence of the interruption sustained by our foreign trade and relations by Quarantine, the Board were led to extend their enquiries beyond the contagion or non-contagion of Asiatic cholera, and to investigate whether the plague, the yellow fever, and other epidemics were not regulated by the same law of non-transmissibility to healthy persons in a healthy atmosphere. The result is the report to which we allude, and which, we are certain, will be studied with much interest and solicitude by the proper authorities of every country in Europe.

We have not space to give even a summary of the very interesting evidence brought forward by the Board; but the general scope of their arguments founded upon that evidence, the conclusions to which they came, and the suggestions which they offer to the Government, may be briefly and intelligibly stated. The report shows that all the diseases, against the entrance of which into the country Quarantine regulations are intended to provide, are dependent on the presence of epidemic and disturbed conditions of the atmosphere, and that Quarantine is as inapplicable to provide against these as it would be to arrest fogs or blights. It shows the periodicity of severe epidemics as well as of their subsidence, and that they very often affect at the same time the vegetable and the animal creation. Typhus, scarlatina, influenza, plague, yellow fever, and the Asiatic cholera, according to the opinion of the highest medical authorities in every country in the world where medicine is studied, are all fevers—all dependent on certain atmospheric conditions—all obey similar laws of diffusion—all infect the same sort of localities—all attack chiefly the same classes, and all may be modified in their intensity by due regard to the laws of health and cleanliness, as regards the person, the diet, and the purity of the air inhaled by the victims. The consideration of these common properties of pestilence, under whatever form or name they may occur, has led the Board to the general conclusion that the true safeguards against pestilential diseases are not Quarantine regulations, but sanitary measures—that is to say, measures which tend to prevent or remove certain conditions, without which pestilential diseases appear to be incapable of existing. The Board, in corroboration of their views, quote largely from

the recorded experience of eminent medical men, who have visited the sick in the dense and unwholesome districts of such cities as London, Manchester, Glasgow, and elsewhere; and conclude their quotations by a striking one from Dr. Rush, a well known philosopher and physician of the last century. "To all natural evil," says that gentleman, "the author of nature has kindly prepared an antidote. Pestilential fevers furnish no exception to this remark. The means of preventing them are as much under the power of human reason and industry as the means of preventing the evils of lightning and common fire. I am so satisfied of the truth of this opinion, that I look for the time when our courts of law shall punish cities and villages for permitting any of the sources of malignant fevers to exist within their jurisdiction."

The British Parliament has already legislated on this conclusion, as regards the "Health of Towns." The Board are of opinion that another step should be taken in the same direction, and recommend the immediate abolition of Quarantine, and the substitution of general sanitary regulations upon all ships in port. They are persuaded that these would far more effectually extinguish epidemic disease, and afford better protection to the uninfected on ship-board; whilst it would relieve passengers and crews from grievous inconvenience, abate the motives for concealment of sickness and for false representations as to its nature, greatly lessen commercial expenses, and remove obstructions to the free transit of goods and uninfected persons which the existing system of Quarantine occasions.

The report, from first to last, is an admirable document; and the Board deserve the thanks of the public for the pains they have taken to elucidate the truth on a most important subject, and to provide effectively for the public health, by enlightening it upon the true causes, and the true means of prevention or alleviation of epidemic diseases. We trust it will be attentively studied, not only in Great Britain, but throughout the civilised world; in order that we, and other nations linked to us by commerce, amity, and intercommunication, may act in concert on the matter, for the advantage of each, and of humanity in general.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.—On Tuesday, about forty of the foremost friends of this institution sat down to dinner at the London Tavern, given to commemorate its anniversary. Lord Robert Grosvenor presided, and in a very feeling manner advocated the claims of the charity, which, he said, had now been in existence for nearly 100 years, and had, during that period, administered relief to more than 400,000 poor married women. The past year presented an increase of 231 cases. A number of appropriate toasts were proposed and duly responded to during the evening. The amount of subscriptions amounted was about £250.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.—The annual dinner in aid of the funds of this society took place on Monday evening, in the London Tavern. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided. The company, amounting to about 200 gentlemen, included his Excellency Count Kielmansegg, Baron Rehausen, Count Hardenburgh, Baron Kneesebeck, &c. From the report, it appeared that the receipts during the past year amounted to £3634 6s. 4d., and the expenditure to £3146 4s., leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of £488 2s. 4d. The number of individuals relieved since the establishment of the society, independently of their wives and children, amounts to 11,160, but these persons received relief in 76,271 instances. Amongst the recipients are persons from Africa, North and South America, West Indies, Asia, Australasia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Ionian Islands, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey. In the past year 236 persons were assisted in returning to their own countries. The objects of the institution are to grant relief to indigent foreigners here, without distinction of country or religion, especially to those who are not entitled to parochial aid; and to furnish the means to such as are desirous to return to their own countries. The subscriptions received during the evening amounted to upwards of £2000, including £100 from her Majesty.

HUNGERFORD MARKET COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors was held on Wednesday. The report of the directors stated, among other matters, that the new fish-market was completed and occupied, presenting a most attractive appearance, and by the accommodation afforded to the public calculated to improve the trade of the market. The report was received and adopted, and the retiring directors re-elected.

SOLICITORS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the third annual meeting of this society was held at the Gray's Inn Coffee House, Holborn. From the report it appeared that during the past year the society had received 235 proposals for assurances to the extent of £118,514 0s. 8d., and had issued 214 policies, covering assurances to the amount of £95,069 18s., producing an annual premium of £2797 18s. 10d. The number of existing policies was 538, and the amount £259,449 9s. 8d.; and the annual premiums payable in respect to such was £8243 0s. 4d. No more than two deaths had happened in the year, involving a loss of £800 only. The premiums received on the lapsed and expired policies amounted to £1552 16s. 9d., whilst the total claims since the establishment of the society had only amounted to £1598. The report was deemed satisfactory, and adopted unanimously.

ABNEY PARK CEMETERY COMPANY.—On Tuesday, the annual meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the report, and electing two directors. The report stated that the amount received on account of funerals, in the past year, was £2214; and that the payments were £1700. The balance at the bankers' was £1100. After some discussion the report was agreed to, and a dividend of 6s. per share was declared.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday the twenty-third annual meeting of this association was held at the Chapel, Essex-street, Strand, immediately after a very eloquent sermon on behalf of the society had been preached by the Rev. John Scott Porter, of Belfast. The meeting was very numerously attended. The chair was occupied by James Heywood, Esq., M.P. The Chairman, in his opening address, explained that the principal objects of the society were to afford pecuniary relief and assistance to congregations in different parts of the country; to extend its views by the publication and distribution of books and tracts; and to promote in every legitimate way the great principles of civil and religious liberty. It appeared from the treasurer's report that the income of the society for the past year had been £1039, and the expenditure £1040. The receipts were of an average amount, upon the whole, but there had been a falling off to the extent of £120 in the annual subscriptions.

SURREY DISPENSARY.—The anniversary festival of this valuable institution, established in 1777, was celebrated on Wednesday evening, at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark; Mr. Freshfield, in the unavoidable absence of the High Sheriff of the county, in the chair. From the report it appeared that the annual number of patients admitted during the last few years has been from 7367 to 5000; that the subscriptions are not now sufficient to supply the increasing wants and applications for relief, as appeared by the treasurer's account up to Midsummer, 1848, which showed that £200 stock belonging to the charity was sold to reimburse the balance due to him on the 24th June, 1847. The property belonging to the charity consists of £6867 19s. 3d. Three-and-a-quarter per Cents, the dividends on which amount to £223 4s. 2d. per annum, and the house and premises in Great Dover-street where the dispensary is now established. The average cost to the charity of each patient cured is about 4s. 6d., so that for the insignificant sum of three farthings per day one annual subscription may, in the course of the year, provide the means of restoring no less than five or six poor persons to health.

LEAGUE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.—The second annual meeting of this body was held on Wednesday evening, at Crosby Hall; Mr. J. Sturge in the chair. The report stated that at the last meeting two resolutions were adopted, one having reference to the holding of a peace convention in Paris in August last, the other to the putting forth of efforts by the British Government to secure an extension of the penny postage system to the world. In accordance with the first resolution, a deputation proceeded to Paris in July last year, but the steps of the deputation were barred by obstacles which proved insurmountable. A peace congress was, however, held in Brussels in September, and it was resolved that it should be the first of a series of such congresses to be held in the different capitals of Europe. One hundred and fifty peace meetings had been held in this country, and 1000 petitions had been sent to Parliament in favour of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration instead of war. Allusion was then made to preparations for holding a peace congress in Paris in August next, to which M. Lamartine and other eminent political men in France had expressed adhesion. A ship was about to be launched in America, to be called *The Pacific*, for the purpose of conveying to France those who were desirous of taking part in the approaching congress. With regard to what was termed "ocean penny postage," it was observed that envelopes had been prepared, and extensively disposed of, having on them a device conveying the idea of a universal penny postage system. The importance of the object to the Colonies was then pointed out. To show the progress of the movement, it was stated that the League's publication, *The Bond of Brotherhood*, had now reached a circulation of 7000 copies. The protests of the friends of peace had of late been received with increased respect; and it was hoped that the appeal made by them would eventually be responded to by the convulsed nations of the earth. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the society were agreed to.

BRITISH PHILANTHROPIC PENSION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening the eleventh annual meeting of the members and supporters of this benevolent association was held at Mr. Titchener's, No. 145, Fenchurch-street. The report stated that the society was established for the purpose of providing for our less fortunate fellow-creatures, in age, sickness, and distress, by allowing them 5s. per week in their hour of need and during their life. The society's operations do not appear to be of a very extensive character, although the benevolence of its purpose would appear to entitle it to a larger support than it

enjoys. The amount of donations and subscriptions since the foundation is £1328 5s. 6d., which sum has been thus disbursed:—Paid to pensioners, £1093 15s.; salary to secretary, £60 10s.; printing, stationery, &c., £31 16s. 6d.; balance at banker's, £92 4s. The report concluded by an earnest and appropriate appeal for increased support; and, after its adoption, the meeting separated.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The eleventh anniversary festival of this institution was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided on the occasion. Among the company present were the Earl Waldegrave, the Marquis of Thomond, Lord Byron, Admiral Sir J. Ommanney, &c. From the report it appeared that the council had been enabled to carry on the school during the past year without encroaching upon the invested capital; and that, by the observance of the strictest economy, the expenditure had been brought within the receipts. The expenditure had been considerably diminished, but, on the other hand, the receipts had also proportionately decreased, the balance at the end of the last year being £190 8s. 5d. In the course of the evening, contributions to a considerable amount were announced by the secretary.

ARTISTS' AMICABLE FUND.—On Tuesday, a dinner of the members and friends of this excellent institution took place at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street; Mr. E. Landells in the chair. The object of this society is to raise a permanent fund for the aid of such of its members as may fall into need; and we were happy to learn from the speeches of the chairman and the secretary, Mr. C. E. Wagstaff, that the above object has been effectively carried out, yet so as to leave a considerable sum in the hands of the treasurer. The guests were very numerous on Tuesday; and during the evening, in addition to the usual loyal toasts, the interests of art and artists and literature were propitiated in some graceful speeches. The health of Mr. Macready, too, was drunk with enthusiasm.

THE LATE ATTACK ON THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.—On Monday evening a meeting of Italians, resident in London, took place at the Italian-school, Greville-street, Hatton-garden, to receive the report of the committee appointed to determine what measures should be adopted for the purpose of raising funds to relieve the wounded patriots, and the widows and families of those who had fallen in the late conflict with the French troops. Signor O. Villani having been called to the chair, congratulated the meeting upon the sympathy which had been expressed on behalf of his fellow-countrymen by the English nation, independent of the national feeling that had been displayed by the Italians who were resident in London. Signor A. Vischi, the honorary secretary, read a long list of subscriptions, the total amount of which exceeded £300. Among the contributors were Mr. M. Gibson, M.P.; Dr. Epps and family; Miss Gushman (the American actress), Miss Eliza Cook (the poetess), &c. The secretary also read several letters from Italians of distinction, expressing condolence with those who had suffered from the invasion, and a warm sympathy in their struggles against foreign interference.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT.—A public meeting of the Operative Bakers' Society was held at Zion Chapel, Union-street, adjoining Whitechapel Church, on Wednesday evening, to take into consideration the present degraded state of the journeymen bakers, and to petition Parliament to pass the bill about to be introduced to the House of Commons by Lord Robert Grosvenor for the abolition of night-work in the baking trade. The chair was taken by Mr. G. Thompson, who explained that the object of the proposed bill was to confine the labour done in bakeries between the hours of four o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening, with the exception of some easy duties which were essential to the proper conduct of such establishments. Mr. Webber, a master baker, moved a resolution declaring that the meeting deplored the existence of the present system of night-work, of unlimited hours of labour, carried on in the baking trade, which was proved to be productive of a great amount of demoralisation, misery, degradation, and premature bodily decay to a large and important class of the community, and inflicted a flagrant wrong on those employed in the baking business, by depriving them of the necessary time for mental, moral, or religious improvement, or even rational enjoyment or recreation, and that it was the duty of all persons to assist in eradicating the evil. He contended that this was a master's question, as well as a journeyman's, and that as there was no chance of coming to any satisfactory arrangement, it was necessary to apply to Parliament. The motion was unanimously agreed to, as also a second, pledging the meeting to petition Parliament to pass the bill introduced by Lord Robert Grosvenor, and requesting the metropolitan members to support it.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—The alterations which have been ordered for the new street, commencing at Cannon-street, are rapidly advancing. Within the last few days nearly the whole of the immense mass of houses, bounded respectively by Cloak-lane, Little St. Thomas the Apostle, and Queen-street, has been removed, as well as a large cluster between Dowgate-hill and Watling-street. The old burial-ground of St. John the Baptist and St. John Zachary is covered with vast piles of rubbish, and will, when cleared, form a portion of the new street. Immediately the materials of the houses already demolished shall have been removed, the workmen will proceed with the new thoroughfare in its advance towards St. Paul's.

OPENING OF A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—A new Roman Catholic Chapel, to be called the Oratory of St. Philip, was opened on Thursday, in King William-street, Strand, in the premises lately used as a store-room for Messrs. Kinnahan, the distillers. High mass was celebrated, and a sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman. Another service was performed in the afternoon, at five, when the Rev. Mr. Newman preached.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—DISCOVERY OF DEAD BODIES.—On Monday night, shortly after nine o'clock, a fearful fire, which was not extinguished until nearly midnight, and not until a serious quantity of property had been destroyed, broke out in Blenheim-street, Oxford-street. The premises were in the occupancy of Mr. George Truman (late Alderson and Co.), lead-merchant and pewterer. The flames originated in the warehouse adjoining the Blenheim Dispensary; that building (the warehouse) containing a vast quantity of oil, turpentine, and other equally inflammable articles, caused the fire to progress with unusual swiftness, so that before an engine had time to reach the place, the warehouse and all it contained became wrapped in one immense sheet of flame. The fire at the same period was rising high into the air, and illuminating not merely the west end of London, but the reflection could be perceived from the various metropolitan bridges and other lofty eminences. The firemen did all that was possible to save the Dispensary from the ravages of the flames; but another warehouse, belonging to Messrs. Alderson, running under it, also became ignited, and all their efforts were thus frustrated. The flames were not subdued until twelve o'clock, and not until the extensive warehouse in which they originated was burned out and the valuable contents consumed, the building under the Dispensary severely damaged by fire and water, and the lecture-room of the Dispensary injured by fire, &c. The whole damage, it is stated, will not be far short of £2000. On the firemen entering a kind of lumber-room, parallel with the first floor leads, their attention was directed to the remains of two or three human beings, which were charred by the fire. The heads were off, and it is supposed that the bodies had been used for anatomical purposes (the premises formerly in the possession of a medical gentleman), from the fact of many of the bones having been sawed through. Although every inquiry has been made for the purpose of learning how the disaster occurred, nothing satisfactory could be gleaned. The greater portion of the property was insured in the Phoenix Fire-office.

A SECOND VERY EXTENSIVE FIRE took place on Tuesday morning at two o'clock in Willow Bank, Bermondsey, which was attended with a large loss of property. The flames commenced in the premises belonging to Mr. Clapham, a tanner and leather-dresser, whose property covered an immense area of ground; the tanning and drying-houses being on one side, whilst the lofty stores and warehouses stood on the opposite side. Before any assistance could arrive the greater portion of the works were enveloped in flames; and so great was the heat, that the houses in Crimscoote-street were obliged to have torrents of water scattered over them to prevent their ignition. In spite of the endeavours of the firemen the flames crossed the carriage road, and fired almost simultaneously the extensive works of Mr. Hugman, in the same line of business. These latter buildings were equally capacious as the former, and when the two were fully alight the scene was terrific. The flames were not entirely extinguished until near six o'clock. The official report returns the greater portion of Mr. Clapham's property as being destroyed, and the foreman's house adjoining considerably damaged by fire. The premises and contents were insured in the Sun. The bark-houses, mills, and leather-houses of Mr. Hugman are also returned as being "all but destroyed;" and the Fellmongers Arms Tavern, on the opposite side of the road, the property of Mr. C. Head, as damaged by fire. Mr. Hugman was insured in the Sun office.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—For the week ending May 26th, the return of the Registrar-General gives the following results:—Deaths, 897; births, 1311. The public health, as shown by this present return, exhibits a decided improvement. The 897 deaths are fewer than in the corresponding week of any former year since 1846. The mortality, which had suddenly increased by 70 deaths above the average in the preceding week, has now fallen as much below it. As compared with that week, the decrease is most apparent in the deaths arising from consumption and inflammation of the lungs. From the former disease there died in the last week 103 persons (the average being 145), while in the previous week the number was 133. From the latter disease (or pneumonia) 61 died, being exactly the average: of these, 34 were children who had not completed their second year, while in the previous week the deaths which occurred at the same age were 57. In this return, the mortality from bronchitis still exceeds the average by 18 deaths. The only epidemic which now prevails to a marked extent is hooping-cough, from which the deaths were 60, or 24 more than the average; but diarrhoea appears to be on the increase. Cholera was fatal in 5 cases; but in two of these which occurred to infants the disease is returned as "diarrhoea cholericæ." Mr. Butterfield, the registrar of Islington East, reports that the deaths of two young children at Albany-place, Hornsey-road, caused by rubella and cachexia in one case, and fever in the other, were accelerated by the defective sewerage and damp state of the house. The deaths of a man of 43 years, and a woman of 30, were hastened by intemperance. According to the return of a coroner's jury, a girl of 15 months died from "swallowing forty-four percussion gun-caps containing poison." Her illness lasted two days; and an examination was made post mortem.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.818 in. On Thursday it was 30.014. The temperature of the week was highest on Thursday and Friday, and on the latter day the highest reading in the shade was 70 deg. 6 min. The mean of the week was 56 deg. 9 min., showing an increase of 11 deg. on that of the week ending May 12.

Mr. John Fielden, late M.P. for Oldham, died on Monday last. THE REPRESENTATIVE PEERAGE.—By the death of the Earl of Mayo, a fresh vacancy has occurred in the representative peerage of Ireland.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY. OVERLOADING STEAM-BOATS.

In reply to Mr. CARDWELL, Mr. LABOUCHERE stated that the result of Captain Denham's inquiries with respect to the overloading of vessels plying in the Irish Channel, had led the Government to the determination that they should enforce the Act of last session for limiting the number of passengers according to the size of vessels.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he was anxious to answer a question which had been put to him some time before the recess, with respect to a report which had been current in the newspapers, and which was said to be founded on a letter addressed to him by the Rev. J. Anderson, of Ballinrobe. (Hear.) In that letter the reverend gentleman was stated, in the first place, to have said that he was particularly desirous to avoid saying anything that might cause anxiety in the public mind. He (Lord J. Russell) had deemed it necessary to make the fullest inquiries upon the subject, and he found by a letter addressed to him by the rev. gentleman, dated the 19th of May, that the communication said to have been made the other day was written as long ago as last November. (Hear, hear.) By this letter it was shown that the dreadful circumstances to which he referred occurred in the Clifton union. It had been stated that a person, driven by want, had cut out the liver and heart of a shipwrecked body, in order to satisfy the intense cravings of hunger, and that he was with difficulty restrained from feeding on such means for a maddening repast. (Hear, hear.) The real circumstances were very different. It was true that a dead body had been cast on shore, and that it had been in reality found by an individual who was represented as being a person of singularly voracious appetite. He found this body, and, without being aware that it was human, was preparing to cut a portion of it away, but some of the neighbours interfered, and pointed out what it was, when he immediately desisted. Further, so far from this individual being in want, he had been for a long period in regular employment by the farmers around, and in the receipt of good wages for months past. (Hear, hear.) He wished to state these facts in order to disabuse the public of those erroneous impressions which were likely to result from such grievous mis-statements of Irish distress. (Cheers.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

In reply to Mr. GLADSTONE, Lord J. RUSSELL intimated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his financial statement on Friday, the 15th inst.

SUPPLY.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, the discussion of the miscellaneous estimates occupied the remainder of the evening. On the vote for the salaries of the principle offices of State, Mr. HENLEY moved, as an amendment, a reduction of 10 per cent., which, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 84 to 31.—Adjourned.

CHARITY.—On Thursday a sum of £150 was distributed in the parish of Spitalfields to twelve poor parishioners, at the vestry of the church, in portions of £10 and £15 each, which was the gift of the late Mr. G. Fournier, who bequeathed the interest of £4000 for that purpose, which was to be equally divided between the parishes of Spitalfields and Bethnal-green. The conditions were, that, if parish-relief had been received in the course of the last two years, the money would not be granted to the applicant.

REVIEW OF THE PENSIONERS IN HYDE PARK.—A review of the Pensioners took place yesterday (Friday) morning, in Hyde Park, in order that medals might be presented to a great many of the Peninsular veterans. About 2000 of the veterans entered the park about ten o'clock. At half-past ten the Duke of Wellington, who was in plain clothes, left Apsley-house, accompanied by the Marchioness of Douro, who, with other ladies, were in a carriage. The noble Duke, upon entering Hyde Park-gate, was joined by General Lord Hardinge, Colonel Anson, Captain Fitzroy, and other officers; and during the review he was joined by Marshal the Marquis of Anglesia, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Right Hon. Mr. Fox Maule, Secretary at War, and several military officers. We also saw on the ground the Right Hon. Mr. Sidney Herbert, late Secretary at War. When the men had marched several times round the ground, they performed various evolutions; after which the medals were distributed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary at War; and many an old and feeble veteran, as he placed the honorary distinction upon his breast, felt something of the ardour and vigour which animated him in many a well-fought field. After the distribution of the medals, three cheers for the Queen were given by the veterans, who immediately marched off the ground, preceded by the Prince, the Duke, and other distinguished personages. From the fineness of the weather, there was an immense concourse of persons on the ground.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our latest intelligence from Paris states that all was still uncertainty as to the reconstruction of the Ministry. On Thursday evening various lists were handed about in the Legislative Assembly, in which the names of MM. Odilon Barrot, Dufaure, Bugeaud, &c. figured, but there was nothing positive known.

The Assembly was the scene of much violence of language and manner, on the part of the Socialist members, on Wednesday and Thursday. On the latter day Sergeant Rattier made an attempt at a speech, in which he undertook to protest, in the name of the whole Army, against the manner in which the alleged voting papers were given to the soldiers in the Côte du Nord electoral district. The effort was a great failure, exhibiting only much vulgarity and presumption.

ITALY.

Nothing further from Rome. The present Duke of Parma arrived in his states and took formal possession of them on the 16th ult. He was received with enthusiasm by the population of the towns and country through which he passed; and the roads before reaching his capital were lined for a great distance with thousands of people, who greeted him with every token of joy and loyalty.

RUSSIA.

Advices from Cracow of the 20th of May state that a council of war had been held at St. Petersburg, when a protest was agreed to against any interference of Russia in the disputes which are now prevailing among the European courts. The Emperor appeared much displeased at such a result of the meeting, when the President of the Council, Jeromoff, hinted to the Emperor that it was obstinacy which had ruined Napoleon Bonaparte, and it might have a like effect on his Majesty. We are also told that several conspiracies against the Emperor had been discovered, in which several military officers of high rank were concerned, some of whom were immediately executed.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN THE ROMAN STATES.

In the succeeding page, we have Engraved from an original sketch, the picturesque old fortress of Palo, at which a portion of the French troops landed, while in the offing is shown the *Bulldog* steamer, frequently mentioned in the accounts lately received from Palo.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Palo, gives this lively picture of the Headquarters there:—

"The French camp now formed here is very interesting. It is established in a square of immense area, on downs that overlook the sea, and, seen from a little distance, it presents one of the most picturesque objects that can be imagined. The artillery and cavalry occupy one side of the square; on the other three the infantry are provided for. In all the greatest order and regularity prevails, and, as the weather is very fine, the men evidently enjoy their rural luxuries. I have walked through the camp to-day, and though I must admit that the picturesque object of the distance loses much of its effect when examined closely, yet there is much to admire and to be pleased with. The tents are only intended to cover the men as they sleep from the dews of the night, or the sun of the noonday, and in reality have more of a gipsy than a military character; but the contrast of the white canvas and the green field, and—on the bathos!—of the red pantaloons of the men, is so decided, that the eye is pleased by the variety, and if a regiment be drawn up for parade, and a brass band playing, the general effect is not to be despised."

BULL AND TIGER FIGHT, AT MADRID.

This spectacle was given at Madrid, on the 17th ultimo, and appears to have afforded unbounded gratification to many thousand spectators. The scene was the Plaza de Toros, where the great national bull-fights are given from time to time.

On the 17th ult., long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the sport, every seat and standing-place at the Plaza de Toros was occupied. The circular barrier, or cage, constructed for this occasion (16 feet high, of wood-work, and iron bars 6 inches apart), being placed some 12 feet within the usual barrier, the space behind the latter was opened to the public, as standing-places, the evening before, at 30 reals (6s.) each, and every ticket issued was disposed of in an hour. Twenty men, armed Roman fashion, with helmets and pikes, were placed at intervals round the railing or cage, to assist in preventing the escape of the tiger, should he attempt it. At a quarter-past four o'clock the sudden striking up of the Royal march announced the arrival of her Majesty from Aranjuez, and she shortly after entered the Royal box, where General Narvaez and other Ministers were in attendance, with the Political Chief, and various members of the household. The first part of the performance was stated to be intended to show a regular stag-hunt to the curious Madridenos, as the Queen had given a deer from one of the Royal parks; but the latter was dispatched by about a dozen dogs in two minutes. Next, Mr. Charles, the animal-tamer, and proprietor of the tiger, entered the arena with his two hyenas, over which he proved himself to possess complete control.

A white bear, announced as from the icy Sea, was then brought in, and his chain being fastened to a ring, six large Spanish dogs were brought in, and very soon mastered him!

All attention was now fixed upon the last and chief part of the performance—the combat between the bull and the tiger. The former, a noble animal, and with formidable horns, was introduced into the arena at a side, a moment or two before the tiger, which was let in on the opposite side—making a bound from his cage, when the door was opened, towards the gate opened in the iron railing for the purpose. On seeing the bull, he moved slowly towards him, crouching down as if seeking an opportunity for a spring. The bull did not see the tiger at first, but when he did, he made straight towards him; but they were still a pretty good distance apart, when the tiger suddenly turned, and made off amidst the derisive shouts of the spectators, and cries of "Bravo, toro!" The latter, finding no enemy to attack, remained staring about, while the tiger ran slowly round the arena close to the railing, as if looking for a point to escape at,



BULL AND TIGER FIGHT, IN THE PLAZA DE TOROS AT MADRID.

as no doubt he was. The bull was, however, roused from his immobility by assistants, who went round waving coloured handkerchiefs outside the barrier and in this way was got near to the tiger, whom, seeing in motion, he again ran at; and this time the tiger, as the bull neared him, tried to spring upon him at close quarters; but the bull received him on one of his horns, and threw him over his head, inflicting a severe wound under the lower jaw, which rendered him helpless. The tiger, on getting up, made off to the further side of the arena, and stretched himself out by the barrier; and nothing could induce him to combat again. After a short time, he got up; and, having recognised his cage, he went to that part of the barrier, trying to get out; but, not being able to do so, he stretched himself out, and lay quite still. The bull was drawn towards him several times, but appeared to disdain to touch him. Cries were now raised for dogs to set at the tiger, and, after a long delay, this was conceded. To get the bull out; however, occupied half an hour, and was effected by means of oxen with halters and

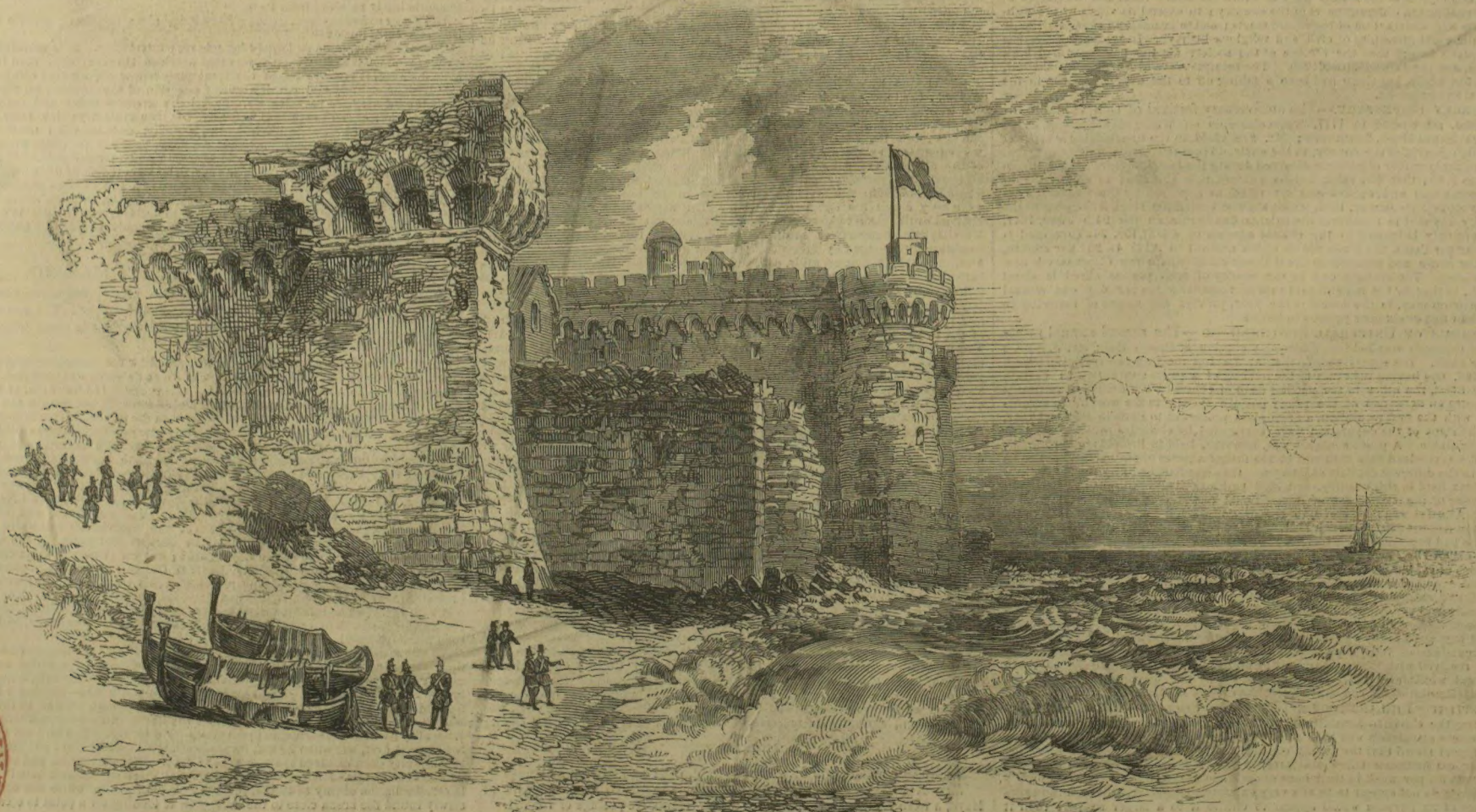
bells. The Queen had left in the meantime, returning direct to Aranjuez with her suite. Eight or ten "perros de presa" soon overpowered the tiger, who made a very poor fight, and they did not leave him till they had killed him; after which, everybody that chose it was let into the arena, and many carried off pieces of the skin, claws, teeth, &c. as relics; so that, as the *Espana* says, between them all the body of the tiger almost completely disappeared.

It is calculated that not less than 12,000 persons were present, and that the getters-up of the spectacle would have from 8000 to 10,000 dollars after paying all expenses, of which profits, however, they must pay ten per cent. towards the dotation of the new "Teatro Espanol."

All Madrid rushed with burning curiosity to the amphitheatre, great bets depending upon the result; the Spaniards really seeming to look on the affair as a national concern, in which their own reputation for courage and warlike skill was in some measure bound up with the prowess of the bull. He was a fine

black animal, eight years' of age, and was selected by the *toreros* for his symmetry of form and fierceness of disposition. The Bengal tiger was a noble beast, stated to have been between five and six feet long from nose to croup, in good condition, and certainly fierce; but having been confined for three years in a cage little more than his own length, his power of springing had become materially impaired, and he had evidently lost the faculty of clinging with his claws to his prey. It is also probable that long captivity may have deprived him of the instinct which, in a state of nature, would have taught him the danger of the bull's horns and the means of avoiding them. Added to this, the fortune of the fight was altogether in favour of the bull, inasmuch as the first touch of the horns inflicted a severe wound upon the tiger.

As a reward for his prowess (Spanish gratitude!) the conqueror was slaughtered by Cuchares, the *matador*, and his head sent as a present to the Queen, who seems to have taken great interest in the combat.



FRENCH INTERVENTION IN THE ROMAN STATES.—HEAD-QUARTERS AT PALO.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

F I N E A R T S .

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

We have already noticed this Exhibition in our Journal for April 28. We now engrave two of its pictures.

The first is selected from the contributions of Mr. Harrison Weir, a newly-elected member of the society. It is one of a pair of small circular pictures, No. 306, "Cart Lodge, Sussex." This is a pleasant scene of rustic life: the sunlight glinting through the tall trees upon the rut-worn road is very effective; and the horses bring out the artist's cleverness as an animal painter. The whole is nicely executed, and with its companion, No. 299, "Cow Yard, Kent," carries us among the rural life of two of England's most picturesque counties.

The larger picture here engraved, the "Veteran's Story," painted by Mr. Haghe, Vice-President of the Society, is one of the finest gems of the gallery. In the catalogue it bears the epigraph:

Though my arm be weaken'd, and though my hair be grey,
The hard-worn praise of other days cannot be swept away.

This is "a kind of conversation piece," highly dramatic in composition, and beautifully painted: it is "sold." The Veteran, a noble specimen of the cavalier, is reciting to the family some stirring scene of his patriotic career. The parties are listening, according to the phases of their existence—from the gravity of the old lady to the childish wonder of the little boy. The expression is throughout admirable. The accessories, too, are capital: the costume is pleasing, and the colours are skilfully chosen; the carved furniture and mantel head, the richly-worked table cover, the gold-figured wall, and the chimney ornaments, are all in excellent keeping with the date of the incident of the picture, which is, certainly, one of the most successful works in the Exhibition.

DECORATIVE DESIGN, AT THE PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

The two Societies of Water-Colour Painting afford us some interesting subjects. In the New Water-Colour Society, No. 35 represents an interior at Fontainebleau, by J. Chase: this palace is the best specimen of French *renaissance* date 1529. In the drawing the whole of the details of the architecture, which is richly ornamented, are so accurately made out, that it is a perfect study for any student who wishes to make himself master of this style. No. 38 affords a good example in mediæval style for the painted decoration of a groined ceiling. Mr. Corbould has given an artist-like, rather than a designer's, idea of a Gothic tankard; some Scriptural subject is sculptured round the bowl, the handle is formed by an angel with extended wings, and the knob at top is a bishop's mitre. In No. 277, a beautiful drawing by Mary Margetts, we have a representation of one of those richly silver-gilt mounted ivory cups, which are usually known as Cellini cups, or at least called so by every fortunate possessor of one. The cup appears a little later than the time of Cellini, but without examining this too closely, it is an extremely fine



"CART LODGE, SUSSEX."—PAINTED BY HARRISON WEIR.—EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

not sufficiently made out to be of much use to the designer. The architecture of the room, which is good, is in the style of the French *renaissance*, and not Florentine.

On visiting the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colour, we find an interior by Joseph Nash (No. 32), "Levens Hall, Westmoreland." This affords the student in Elizabethan architecture a capital example of the style; when fully made out, he will see that the fireplace, though extremely rich, the ceiling, the doorway, and the lining of the room, have none of that exuberant tasteless ornament which is so generally supposed to belong to this style. In No. 82, a drawing by Mr. Lake Price of the High Altar of the Cathedral of Toledo, we have one of those richly decorated metal altar-screens so common throughout Continental Europe, and which afford the best examples that can be found of iron and brass-work. Although the drawing of Mr. Price is very sketchy, the screen is done with such truth and skill that the draughtsman, on close inspection, could make out the whole of its details. There is another drawing by the same artist (No. 182), which gives some more iron-work, but it is placed so high that it cannot well be seen. No. 324, a skilful drawing by the veteran Mackenzie, gives a good example of mediæval decoration for a tomb; it is done with taste, and it will be seen that the colours and gilding are not quite so full as they are generally made by the decorators at present.—*Journal of Design*, No. 4.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The Sixth Concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday, was admirable as regards instrumental selections. Beethoven's first Symphony in C, in which the Haydn and Mozart forms are so remarkable, was finely played; the fanciful minuet, in which Beethoven's originality is sufficiently conspicuous, was encored. The Mendelssohn Symphony in A minor, No. 3, known as the Scotch Symphony, being an animated picture of the composer's impressions during a visit to the land of the mountain and flood, created a great sensation. Its beauties were developed under Costa's direction with kindred poetic feeling, and the animated scherzo was rapturously encored. The "Leonora" overture, one of the four works composed by Beethoven for his only opera, "Fidelio," elicited an irresistible demand for repetition. Its picturesque descriptive phrases, so indicative of the story, were deliciously executed; the trumpet solo in the distance, by Mr. T. Harper, jun., was nicely done, and the crescendo passage of the first violins in unison, towards the close, was marvelously developed. Miss Kate Loder, a young pianist and composer, who has already gained much fame at the Philharmonic concerts, performed Mendelssohn's "Serenade" and "Allegro Gioioso," with much feeling in the andante in B minor, and great brilliancy in the allegro in D major; but the work is somewhat over-scored, and is not calculated to develop the fair *vianiste's* powers to the best advantage. Cherubini's spirited overture



"THE VETERAN'S STORY."—PAINTED BY L. HAGHE.—EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

to "Les Deux Journées" terminated the unexceptionable orchestral programme. Mlle. Jetty de Treffz sang Mozart's "Deh! vieni non tardar," from the "Nozze di Figaro," and the "Robert, toi que j'aime" (in German), from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," artistically, albeit the German method is too apparent. M. Wartel had the misfortune to select Beethoven's "Penitence" and Schubert's "Ave Maria," both compositions intended only for the voice with pianoforte accompaniments; but, as the Philharmonic regulations exact orchestration with the singing, these works were scored, and the effect was dull and monotonous. At the Seventh Concert, on the 11th of June, Beethoven's Choral Symphony No. 9 will be performed.

At Mlle. Puzzi's Annual Morning Concert, on Monday last, at the Great Concert-room of Her Majesty's Theatre, the instrumental selections comprised a portion of Beethoven's Septuor in E flat, well executed by Cooper (violin), Tolbecque (alto), Piatti (violin), Anglois (contra-basso), Bellotti (clarinet), Tamplini (bassoon), and Puzzi (horn); and horn and violoncello solos by Signor Puzzi and Signor Piatti. Thalberg performed his "Tarentella" in C minor, and "Lucresia Borgia" fantasia. The latter was encored, when the great pianist substituted the "Don Pasquale" serenade. The vocalists were Mlle. Alboni, Mlle. Parodi, Mlle. Casolani, Madame Guiliani, Mlle. Nissen, Signor Lablache, F. Lablache, Colletti, Bellotti, Calzolari, Gardoni, and Bodda.

At the Musical Union, on Tuesday afternoon, in presence of the Duke of Cambridge and a numerous and fashionable assemblage of amateurs, there was a superb performance of Haydn's Quartet in G, No. 81, and Beethoven's in C, No. 9, Op. 59, by Ernst, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti. Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor, Op. 49, was also magnificently rendered by Ernst (violin), Piatti (violin), and Charles Hallé (the pianist). The Hungarian vocalists sang Braun's "Solitude" with exquisite effect. The next meeting will be on the 12th inst.

Herr Schulhoff (a pianist of the Liszt-Thalberg school) gave an evening concert on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. He performed his own works exclusively, appearing four times, and was much applauded for his astonishing executive feats. He has a light and elegant touch. Herr Henry de Ahna, a violinist, made a successful debut. The vocalists were Mlle. Nissen, the Misses Williams, Mr. G. Barker, Herr Sigelli, and Herr Schönhoff; with Herr Kuhe as conductor.

Mlle. Coulon, a pupil of Thalberg, had her annual morning concert on Wednesday, at the Hanover Rooms. She was greatly applauded in a new and clever quintet, by Rousselot, in which the composer played the violoncello part, Diechmann the violin, Lazarus the clarinet, and Baumann the bassoon. Mlle. Coulon also executed Beethoven's Sonata in C minor with M. Diechmann, and Thalberg's "Masaniello" fantasia. The vocalists were Mlle. Nissen, Mlle. Graumann, Mlle. Nau, Miss Ransford, Herr Danche, Signor Ciabatta, and Herr Brandt. There was a full attendance.

The second of the new series of Exeter Hall concerts took place on Wednesday, when there was, as usual, an overflowing audience. Mlle. Jetty de Treffz was encored in Balfe's ballad, "I'm a merry Zingara." A long disturbance followed Mr. Sims Reeves's singing of "My pretty Jane," as from hoarseness he was not able to obey the call for an encore. Thalberg was encored in a pianoforte fantasia, and Mr. Sedgwick was compelled to repeat his concertina solo. Mr. Reeves and Herr Pischek sang the duo "All's well" effectively; Miss Dolby gave the page's first song, from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," charmingly; Miss Lucombe and Miss A. Williams distinguished themselves in the two cavatinas from the "Sonnambula"; Mr. T. Harper's trumpet solo, "Should he upbraid," was finely executed; Miss Poole sang Lavenue's ballad, "The Harvest Queen," delightfully. Reeves and Pischek were both encored in their respective airs from the "Sonnambula"; and the latter in "The Standard Bearer." The ballad of "Terence's Farewell," sung by Miss Dolby, was also demanded twice. The 26th concert will be on June 13th.

Madame Goffrie (pianiste) and Herr Goffrie (violinist) gave their annual concert, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, and afforded specimens of their accomplishments, to the gratification of a numerous assemblage. Herr Hausmann, Mr. Hill, M. Zerlini, Ernst, and Jarrett were the other instrumentalists; and Miss Bassano, the Misses Payne, Miss Messent, Mlle. Graumann, Miss Wallace, Mr. Bodda, and Herr Schönhoff, vocalists.

Miss Messent, the accomplished vocalist, gave a morning Concert on Thursday, at the Hanover Rooms; and Mr. B. Blagrove, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, had his first Concertina Concert.

At Mrs. Anderson's annual Concert, which was fashionably attended, she played Hummel's concerto in A minor, and Ries's fantasia on Swedish airs, with fine effect. Santon and Piatti performed a violin and violoncello duo, and Bottesini his marvellous contra-basso solo, the "Carnival de Venise." Mlle. Agnes Bähring, a German vocalist of note, made a very successful debut. Grisi, Mlle. de Treffz, Dorus Gras, Angri, M. Wartel, and Pischek, were the other vocalists. Costa conducted an efficient orchestra.

The Second Grand Morning Concert on Wednesday, at the Royal Italian Opera, was most fashionably attended, and hundreds of persons were unable to obtain seats, such was the rush. The band, conducted by Costa, played Rossini's "Semiramide" overture, which was encored; and Hérold's "Zampa," besides the overture and Wedding March (the latter piece encored) to Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream." Grisi and Mario were encored in the duo from Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," "Tornami à dir," and the latter was rapturously encored in the serenade from the latter opera. Mme. Persiani sang Donizetti's "Prendi per me" with wondrous brilliancy. Angri and Tamburini gave the "La ci darem" duo from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" effectively. Madame Macfarren, Miss Catherine Hayes, Madame Dorus Gras, Mlle. Corbati, Mlle. Meric, and Mr. Sims Reeves (the latter singing the "Ernani" scena admirably), Signori Lavi, Tagliacis, and Polonini, contributed their aid in the scheme. Most marvellous exhibitions of executive skill on the piano and contra-basso were those of Dreychock and Bottesini. It was the first appearance of the former this season; he played a rondo with orchestral accompaniments, and a fantasia, "Hommage à Londres," the latter being our National Anthem, executed with the left hand. Bottesini, inconceivable as it may appear, performed Paganini's "Carnival de Venise" on his huge instrument, playing harmonic arpeggios, and such a passages like a violin. He was much cheered and encored. The chorus sang the "Masaniello" market prayer; and the Hungarian vocalists two of their national airs. This was the finest concert of the season.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—A morning concert was given on Friday, at the Hanover Rooms, in aid of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution. In the evening, the annual concert on behalf of the Choral Fund, an excellent institution, took place at the same rooms. Our notice of M. Jullien's first Concert, at Exeter Hall, must be deferred until our next Number.—Madame de Lozano, the Spanish vocalist, gives a *matinée musicale* this day (Saturday); and Strauss commences at the Hanover Rooms this morning another series of concerts.—On Monday evening, Ernst, the celebrated violinist, will give his concert.—Mr. G. Gengo has his concert at the Horns Tavern; and the London Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Haydn's "Creation," with Mr. Surman as conductor, Miss Catherine Hayes singing the soprano part for the first time.—Next Friday, the Sacred Harmonic Society will repeat the "Creation," conducted by Costa.—On Saturday, Herr Bohner, the violoncellist, will have a *matinée* at Willis's Rooms.—On Wednesday, Mr. Lee has announced a concert at Exeter Hall.—The Paris *Journal des Débats* announces that the marriage of Mlle. Lind is definitively broken off, and that she is on the point of leaving Paris for Sweden.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

A second performance of the "Gazza Ladra" on Tuesday evening, displayed a far greater manifestation of talent than even the first. This opera had been got up with so much speed, that the first performance was only a full band rehearsal; the second was a matchless exhibition of vocal and instrumental resources. The excitement produced was immense, the approbation being expressed repeatedly by those outbursts of hearty cheers that characterise the expression of a British audience when suddenly and deeply roused. Nor is this result the least astonishing; for every artist in this opera is fully equal to the greatest lyrical parts; and those who perform the secondary characters—such as Calzolari, the new and admirable tenor, Arnoldi, &c.—are far above their tasks.

The brilliancy of the performance consisted not alone in the perfection of the *ensemble*, but there was a struggle for supremacy of dramatic and vocal talent betwixt those incomparable artists, Alboni, Lablache, and Colletti; they tasked their energies to the utmost dramatic effect; whilst in the trios and quartettes, as each delivered the musical phrase in succession, they vied with each other in vocal research. On the other hand, the new *debutante*, Mlle. Casolani, experienced a reception she had not had on the first night, and the grand duet "Ebben per la mia memoria," was interrupted by the loudest encore of the first passage she sings.

Thursday night was signalised by the performance of "Don Giovanni," with totally novel features—new dresses, new decorations, new scenery, and, excepting Lablache, a totally new *caste*. To this must be added the performance of Mozart's minuet in the ball scene, and of his *piquante* "Zarabanda," by those fascinating artists, Marie Taghioni and Rosati, who here paid due homage to the immortal composer, instead of leaving this duty to inferior artists. "Don Giovanni" is too sublime a work to be considered in relation with a new *caste*, without devoting to it time and space as well as reflection; we will, therefore, put off until next week our full criticism of Thursday's performance. The great superiority of its production on the present occasion was, that every artist is in the full maturity of his powers, vocal as well as intellectual—Lablache (the oldest of the performers engaged in this opera) being still as unapproachable as ever for power of voice, as he has ever been for genius. The deep dramatic feeling of Parodi, the melodic flow of Alboni, the noble conceptions of Colletti, &c., each found in "Don Giovanni" their appropriate and most effective employment. The scenery was worthy of the pencil of Marshall. By intermixture of the mimic and choreographic members of the *troupe* with the choruses, the dramatic situations and the scenic tableaux attained more energetic power of illusion; whilst the exquisite dancing, transient as it was, infused a new zest into the performance, of which the choral and instrumental portions were most scientifically managed.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Owing to the indisposition of Marini, the second performance of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was postponed from last Saturday to this evening (June 2), when her Majesty will honour the theatre with her presence. "Lucresia Borgia," with Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini; and the last act of the "Sonnambula," with Madame Persiani and Sims Reeves, were given last Saturday; and, on Tuesday,

"Lucia," with Miss Catherine Hayes and Mario. The singing and acting of the great tenor in "Lucresia" and "Lucia" was, beyond all question, the finest exhibition of his vocal and histrionic capabilities ever yet heard, and created an overwhelming sensation on both occasions.

The second performance of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," on Thursday night, attracted another overflowing house, and hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission. The appearance of the boxes, with so many ladies in their Court dresses and jewels, was very brilliant. An apology was made for Polonini, who, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Marini, played the part of Leporello; but he acquitted himself very creditably, his fine voice telling in the concerted pieces. Mme. Persiani was encored in "Batti, batti," with Lindley's delicious violoncello obbligato, and in "Vedrai carino;" she was also encored, with Tamburini, in "La ci darem." Mario obtained a rapturous encore in "Il mio tesoro;" he was in splendid voice. Tamburini, whose *Don Giovanni* is so replete with grace, spirit, and gallantry, was compelled to repeat the "Finche dal vino." The lovely tertetto, "Protegea il gusto cielo," sung by Grisi, Corbati, and Mario, was also given twice, so admirably was it interpreted. The *ensemble* of the execution of this magnificent work was perfect, under Costa's direction.

FRENCH PLAYS.

On Wednesday night, her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, honoured the first performance of Auber's charming opera, "La Part du Diable," with their presence. It was for the benefit of the admirable actor, M. Coudere, who played *Rafael*. Mlle. Charton's *Carlo* was not so animated as could have been desired, but she sang nicely. She was recalled at the end of the opera with M. Coudere.

GERMAN OPERA.

Mozart's "Zauberflöte," or the "Magic Flute," produced on Monday night, at Drury-Lane Theatre, contains too many characters requiring clever singers to show off the talents of the limited *troupe* to advantage. This opera, which, unfortunately, has one of the most indifferent librettos ever penned, requires also a gorgeous *mise en scène* and a first-rate orchestra to be rendered effective, the choral portion being very limited. The earnestness and zeal of the German executants were evident, but it was, altogether, a very mediocre performance. The new bass, Karl Formes, has a fine voice, but his intonation was defective. He obtained an *encore* in the well-known "Qui sdegno" (In diese heilige Hall'n). Mlle. Von Romani was also encored in the difficult song of the "Queen of Night." The *Pamina* was Mme. Marlow; the *Papagene*, Herr Breuer; and the *Tamina*, Herr Bahrdt.

PRINCESS.

The operas of the brothers Ricci ought to be more introduced in this country, and we are surprised that at the Italian opera-houses the works of these composers have been so utterly neglected, for, as composers they are infinitely to be preferred to the productions of the Verdi school. The two brothers, Frederick and Louis, born in Naples, have composed together "Il Sonnambulo," "L'Arsina del Messico," ossia *Il Fernando Cortez*, "Il Nuovo Figaro," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Un Duello sotto Richelieu," and "Chiara di Rosenberg" (the libretto of which Balfe borrowed for his "Siege of Rochelle"). Frederick's comic opera of "Un'Aventura di Scaramuccia," and his "Prigioni d'Edinburgo," are both most popular operas in Italy. The English version of Luigi Ricci's "Deserter," produced last Monday night, will be an interesting addition to the Princess's repertoire. The story is dramatic. A soldier, who is about to visit his native village, is made the victim of a frolic. He is told that his lady-love is about to be the wife of another, and, in despair, rushes into the mountains, is about to commit suicide, but is rescued by a military party, and then accuses himself of being a deserter. He is condemned to death, and then is told in prison of the cruel joke that has been perpetrated, and that his affianced is faithful to him. He obtains a pardon from the King, but from over-anxiety is almost too late to save him. Of course, all ends happily. The music is very pretty, graceful, and effective. Mlle. Nau was the heroine, and Miss Poole and Mr. Delavante had also parts. Weiss was the *Deserter*. The opera, which is well mounted, bids fair to be popular; and the management deserves praise for making Ricci's music known in this country.

Whit-Monday did not bring with it the customary dramatic novelties this year, by which it is usually distinguished. All the houses were, however, well filled, the pitiless weather driving in everybody from *al fresco* amusements; so that those determined upon, somehow or another, keeping the conventional holiday, had nowhere else to go. The river steam-boats had as much water over the heads of their passengers as under their feet; the open cars of the railways were all turned into portable cold baths; all the energies in the world could not storm Badajos satisfactorily, when so much cold water was thrown upon them; and what Cremorne must have looked like, about nine o'clock, with its orchestra turned into a species of waterwork, is painful to imagine. Therefore, the theatres were the only houses of refuge; and the managers at least found that the wind which had brought the change of weather was not an ill one.

ASTLEY'S was the only theatre that produced any novelty of importance; and here a new grand equestrian military spectacle was brought out, called "Mooltan and Goojerat; or, the Conquest of the Sikhs," which achieved a great success, being splendidly put upon the stage, very well constructed, and running over with those prodigies of British valour, which, until our late successes in the East pulled up our hopes a little, we began to fear were confined only to the direction of Mr. W. West as regarded our army, and Mr. T. P. Cooke in the navy. In the present spectacle all the resources of the theatre are brought into play, and put to very good account. We lost, now and then, the picturesque groupings and general artistic effect which characterised pieces of this class in the time of Ducrow; but plenty of bustle and action, boldly delivered patriotic sentiments, and a most liberal consumption of gunpowder and red fire, excite the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and make them overlook minor discrepancies and anachronisms in the story which might present themselves to the calm observation of analysing minds. There could not have been more cheering, in proportion, at the victory of Mooltan than when the curtain fell on Monday on the triumph of the dramatist. The scenes in the circle served to introduce Mlle. Marie Macarte to the transpines. We have before spoken of this lady, when she appeared last year at Vauxhall. She is a very daring rider, and, at the same time, a certain one. The *troupe* altogether is far superior to the ordinary run of equestrian companies. Mr. Fitzball's drama of the "White Maiden of California" concluded the entertainments, and sent the holiday folks home to dream of gold and horses of the ocean.

On the same evening Mrs. Nisbett and Miss Mordaunt made their first appearance at the Surrey, to an overwhelming audience, in "The Love Chase"—the former lady resuming her original character of *Constance*. Her reception was very great; and, although the refined wit of the piece is not altogether adapted to this section of our playgoers, more especially on Whit Monday, yet Mrs. Nisbett's buoyant spirits and ringing laugh carried them all entirely with her. A spectacle followed, called "The Lily of the Desert," in which Miss Mordaunt played an Arab girl very effectively; and some dancing by the Misses Cashie agreeably varied the entertainments. Mr. Shepherd will, we think, find the engagement an advantageous one. Be this as it may, he is certainly entitled to commendation for raising the Surrey from the pitiable state into which it had fallen.

SADLER'S WELLS departed from its usual line, and produced "The Castle Spectre" on Monday, very well cast. The season is announced to conclude this week.

The LYCEUM has been fortunate in the production of a piece called "A Wonderful Woman"—a translation, in two acts, very skillfully executed by Mr. Charles Dance. The play betrays all the ingenuity of the French school of construction, free from that elaboration of intrigue, which at times makes the plot so difficult to follow. Madame Vestris, Mr. Charles Matthews, Mr. Roxby, and Miss Howard have each good parts in the comedieta; and Mr. Frank Mathews deserves especial mention for his admirable impersonation of the cobbler *Crepin*—one of the most truthful pieces of acting that we have for some time witnessed. The piece is playing every night, and to the great delight of the audience. The costumes are really exquisite; and a charming interior betrays all that taste for perfect *mise en scène* for which the Lyceum is so justly celebrated.

Mrs. Mowatt has been seriously indisposed during the past week, and her characters have been sustained, with good effect, by Miss Fanny Vining. In consequence of this, the production of Mr. Spicer's new five-act play, the "Witch Wife," has been postponed for a few days.

THE POTTLETON LEGACY. BY ALBERT SMITH.—This very entertaining tale concludes with the present number (10); and, in taking leave of his readers, the author announces his intention of indulging "a long-felt wish to visit the Mediterranean, the East, and the northern coast of Africa." "Perhaps," ad's the author felicitously, "it may be as well, for our future security, to state openly that we have no political objects in view. What Russia is doing to Turkey—how Austria means to act towards everywhere—who will eventually rule in Rome—and why Egypt objects to railways, we do not care one straw. They may all argue, arrange, or fight out their respective grievances from morning to night, for as long as they please, so that they permit us to come and go unmolested. To eat the real kebabs, and see the real Circassian slaves of the 'Arabian Nights Entertainments,' to hear a bulbul, to climb the Pyramids, and to ride upon a camel, are ends of greater interest to us than the accomplishment of the finest strokes of policy ever effected." We cordially wish health and spirits to our traveller, who has himself so largely provided for the enjoyment of others.

Cons.—Why is a red Indian like a waterman?—Because he feathers his quill. Why is a man sitting by his own fire-side like a volume?—Because he's at home (a tome).—*Man in the Moon*.

DAVIES'S MAP OF THE BRITISH METROPOLIS.—This is a cleverly executed map, of large size: the boundaries of the boroughs, the County Courts Districts, and the Sewers Districts, together with the Railways and Stations, Cemeteries, and Landing Piers on the River, the New Roads, New Streets, and all the latest improvements, are given from authentic documents and actual survey. As the Map is coloured, the boundaries are very effectively shown, and the names of the districts are given in large distinctive red capitals across the localities. There are too many novelties for us to particularise; but, we may safely recommend the Map as the completest as well as the latest Map of the Metropolis.

A HINT TO FORGETFUL SUBSCRIBERS.—"Father, what do printers live on?" "Why, child?" "Because you said you hadn't paid for two years, and you still take the paper."—*American Paper*.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family, enjoyed uninterrupted retirement at their marine palace in the Isle of Wight until Wednesday last, on which day the Court returned to Buckingham Palace.

The Duchess of Kent and Prince Ernest of Leiningen were the only visitors during the stay of the Court at Osborne. The former returned to town on Saturday, and Prince Ernest took leave on Tuesday.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children and suite, arrived at Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past six on Wednesday evening. The illustrious party were received at the Palace by the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household. In the evening her Majesty honoured the performance of the French Plays with her presence. The Prince Consort attended a meeting of the Geological Society at Somerset House after his return to town.

Last evening (Friday) the Queen gave a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music at Buckingham Palace, to which a distinguished circle of the nobility were invited.

This day the Court leave town for Windsor Castle, where it will sojourn during the ensuing Ascot Races.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Thursday afternoon in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by the Royal suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. The Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan, Mr. Edmond Mildmay, and Major Stephens, had previously arrived at the Palace to attend the Court. His Royal Highness Prince George, and his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, were also present. The Royal visitors had an interview with the Queen in the Royal close, before the general company were introduced.

HER MAJESTY wore a white satin train, trimmed with bouquets of corn-flowers and tulles, and ornamented with diamonds. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed in the same way. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of feathers and a wreath of corn-flowers and diamonds. The white satin was of Spitalfields manufacture.

THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE wore a petticoat of white glacé, trimmed with Brussels lace, the stomacher of emeralds of the largest size and diamonds. The train was of the richest white satin, trimmed to correspond. Her Royal Highness wore a splendid tiara of diamonds, with feathers and lace lappets. The necklace and earrings were brilliants and emeralds.

THE HEREDITARY GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ wore a train of light blue satin, richly embroidered with silver, and bordered round the edges with a rouleau of silver bullion; the stomacher adorned with large pearls and brilliants. The petticoat was of lace over white satin. Her Royal Highness wore a magnificent diadem of diamonds and large pearls, and a pearl necklace.

The drawingroom was very fully attended, and in the diplomatic circle several distinguished foreigners were presented to the Queen.

Among the more remarkable costumes worn by ladies of distinction attending the Court, we may instance those of

THE DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT, who wore a costume de cour, composed of a train of rich silver grey and white brocade silk lined with white satin, and very elegantly trimmed with costly point d'Alençon and pearls; corsage and sleeves to correspond, with trimmings of the same lace; skirts of white taffetas d'Italie glacé, trimmed with point d'Alençon, bows of ribbon, and agrafes of diamonds. Head-dress of ostrich feathers, point d'Alençon, lappets, and a profusion of diamonds.

THE COUNTESS OF KINNOULL, who wore a train of apricot glacé, covered with silver lama tulle, and trimmed with rich silver blonde, berthe and corsage to correspond; dress of handsome Brussels lace, with slip of peach-blossom glacé, and bows of silver ribbon, and diamonds. Head-dress, ostrich feathers, handsome silver blonde lappets, diamonds, and pearls.

THE VISCOUNTESS SEAHAM, who wore a white glacé silk jupon, elegantly festooned with tulle, intermixed with pink roses; manteau of white silk, lined with pink glacé, and trimmed with a rouleau; bodice to correspond, enriched with tulle and bouquets of roses. Head-dress, feathers and Brussels lace lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

THE LADY FEVERSHAM, who wore a bodice and train of magnificent antique moire, trimmed with bouquets of water-lilies, with velvet leaves veined with gold; an elegant tulle train dress over glacé silk, trimmed with rows of ribbon and flowers to correspond. Head-dress, feathers and lappets; ornaments diamonds.

THE LADY ROSE LOVELL, who wore a costume de Cour de Presentation, composed of a train of magnificent white brocade, striped with green terry velvet, lined with white satin, and tastefully trimmed with tulle and ribbon; corsage and sleeves to correspond, with trimmings of Brussels lace and bouquet of fruit, melanges; skirts of white tulle over white glacé silk, most elegantly trimmed à la neige and bouquets of fruit. Head-dress, ostrich feathers, Brussels lace lappets, and guirlande de fruits.

THE LADY CAROLINE SOMERS COCKS, who wore a dress of black tulle over black glacé silk train of black gothic watered silk, trimmed with tulle and ribbon. Head-dress, feathers, lappets, and jet ornaments.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Ernest-Leiningen, and attended by a numerous suite, left Marlborough House on Monday for the Lea House Hotel, Worthing, where her Majesty contemplates sojourning for a week or ten days. The inhabitants of this favourite watering-place welcomed the arrival of her Majesty by the presentation of a loyal address, agreed to at a public meeting held in the Town Hall. The Royal party take frequent carriage sittings in the neighbourhood of the town, and her Majesty appears to enjoy the sea breezes exceedingly.

The Conde de Montemolin, eldest son of Don Carlos, and claimant of the Crown of Spain, is (it is rumoured) about to marry Miss De Horsey, daughter of Mr. Spenser De Horsey and the late Lady Louisa De Horsey, sister of the present Earl of Stradbroke. There is some mystery about the affair; and the Conde, it is said, is at variance with his brothers on the subject.

The Lord Chamberlain has issued invitations for a grand ball at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, arrived at Cambridge House on Monday, for the season, from their cottage at Kew. His Royal Highness dined with the members of the Nulli Secundus Club on Tuesday evening, at the Clarendon.

The Cabinet Ministers and many members of the aristocracy left town on Saturday last for the holidays; most of them returned on Wednesday, to attend the Queen's Drawingroom on the following day.

On Wednesday last, his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador again dispensed his magnificent hospitality at the residence of the Embassy, in Bryanston-square.

ALMA-CK'S.—The first ball of the second subscription is fixed to take place on Thursday next.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Miss Meyrick, eldest daughter of Colonel and Lady Laura Meyrick, and niece of the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, was led to the hymeneal altar by Mr. Charles Holder, of the 5th Dragoon Guards. The bride, who was very beautifully attired, was attended by a train of eleven bridesmaids, four of whom were her own sisters; the Lady Rachel Russell, Lady Louisa Eliot, Lady Margaret Butler, the Hon. Miss Cotton, Miss Philipotts, Miss Augusta Somerset, and Miss Gertrude Vane making up the number. Several of these young ladies were attired in pink satin costumes, and the remainder in blue dresses of a similar material. The Bishop of Exeter performed the ceremony, which was attended by a large circle of the friends of both parties. The bride's presents were of the most superb description. The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, with characteristic munificence, presented their fair niece with a purse of £10,000, and other relatives made valuable additions to the *fiancé's* jewel-case.

EMIGRANT SHIPS.—The first impression produced on getting on board an emigrant ship at Gravesend is that of hopeless confusion. The decks are lumbered with everything that can be conceived—boats, cables, spars, hencoops, deal planks, boxes, chests, bedding, and children getting everywhere they should not, without end. Sailors busy in their special pursuits are intermingled with carpenters hammering away at partitions (it is very odd, but on emigrant ships the carpenters seem never to have finished until they are under weigh), and the men passengers running about with a sort of helpless activity, breaking their shins and losing their temper, while the women mope about on the poops, looking dirty, dowdy, and uncomfortable, like hens on a wet afternoon. Descending to the lower deck, we come upon the hive full of cells in which the swarming bees, no drones, are to dwell for a four months' voyage; to shore-going eyes, a long, low, narrow, and rather dark gallery; the centre occupied by a table, and at either side the berths—that is, a series of shelves, in width after the rate of three feet to each passenger, closed in on the £21 scale by latticed doors, and open on the stowage system. To describe them would be useless, if not impossible; but there was a capital picture of the interior of an emigrant ship in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS a short time since. To a sailor's eye, and with a sailor's arrangements, the space is ample compared with the herring-like packing on board the American timber ships—it is quite a drawingroom; while experience tells us that thousands have voyaged in health and comfort, to and from Australia, under these arrangements; nevertheless it must be owned that, to a country party who has never seen the sea before, there is something very fearful in being so "cribbed, cabined, and confined." Under the system now universally adopted, the married couples occupy the centre, the single women a partition at the stern, and the single men at the bows. A hospital is provided for both sexes. Altogether, the arrangements, which are subjected to the inspection of a Government naval officer, are excellent, as is proved by the very low average of deaths on the Australian voyage. The characters of the emigrants were displayed thus early. Some were actively engaged in arranging their berths, knocking nails and hooks, and placing packages so as to be had at a moment's warning. The London mechanics and shopkeepers seemed the best at this work—active, concoited, and full of talk.—*Sidney's Emigrant's Journal*.

NEW STATION OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, EUSTON-SQUARE.



ALTO-RELIEVO OVER THE ENTRANCE DOORWAY TO THE GENERAL MEETING-ROOM.



THE GREAT HALL, EUSTON-SQUARE STATION.

NEW STATION OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, EUSTON-SQUARE.



BAS-RELIEF OF MANCHESTER, IN THE GREAT HALL.

THE gigantic works which have been for some time past in the course of erection at the metropolitan terminus of the North-Western Railway being now completed, we have, this week, to chronicle their opening to the public, and to present our readers with some of the illustrations which we have prepared of the buildings. Our views comprise the great Hall, and one of the Pay-offices, and some of the bas-reliefs which decorate the great Hall.

Passing under the magnificent Doric entrance, which has always formed so grand a feature to the entrance of this line of railway, the huge pile of building recently erected at once arrests the eye. This building, which has been designed by Philip Charles Hardwick, Esq., and erected by Messrs. William Cubitt and Co., at a cost of about £150,000, will now form the grand entrance to the London and North-Western Railway.

The structure, on the exterior, is of plain Roman style of architecture, and is 220 feet long by 168 feet in width. At the southern front there are five entrances, over which extends, for a considerable distance from the face of the building, a capacious awning, under which carriages may draw up and passengers alight without being exposed to wet or any other inclemency of the weather. The outer-doors just mentioned lead into what is called the "outer vestibule," which is 22 feet in depth and 64 feet in width, having a beautifully designed mosaic pavement, constructed of patent metallic lava, within a border of Craigleith stone. On the northern side of the "outer vestibule" are again five other entrances, leading into the Grand Hall, or Vestibule; and this hall, for size and grandeur, is probably unique: in dimensions it is truly gigantic, being 125 feet 6 inches in length, 61 feet 4 inches in width, and 60 feet in height. At the northern end is a noble flight of steps, leading to a vestibule, in which are doors opening into the general meeting room, the board room, and the conference room, and the gallery which runs round the hall—thus giving facility of communication to an infinity of offices connected with the railway traffic, &c.

The style of architecture adopted is Roman Ionic, and it has been treated with the utmost skill. The ceiling is formed of panels, deeply coffered, the bands forming the panels being enriched with a double guilloche pattern on them. The hall is lighted by attic windows above the entablature, between which are massive consoles to support the ceiling; these consoles are as peculiarly effective and striking in character, as admirable in workmanship. The pillars at the

head of the stairs, and corresponding ones at the southern end of the room, are painted in imitation of dark red granite, the capitals and bases to represent white marble. The vestibule at the head of the stairs is lighted from above; and, over the very handsome doorway leading to the general meeting-room, is a noble bas-relief, of which we have given an illustration, and shall presently describe, as we shall also do of the panels in the attic at the corners of the room, in which are bas-reliefs, some of which we have represented. The general meeting-room we shall describe and illustrate in a future Number; as also the directors' board-room, an exquisite apartment. The area of the hall and the staircase is formed of the best Craigleith stone. The walls, which are rendered with grey Martin's cement, are painted to simulate granite. The hall is warmed by hot-water pipes, on Perkins's system; and, to promote ventilation, some of the panels in the ceiling are perforated, and behind them are coils of hot-water pipes; and in the general meeting-room a similar arrangement has been followed. At the southern end of the hall an illuminated clock is to be placed.

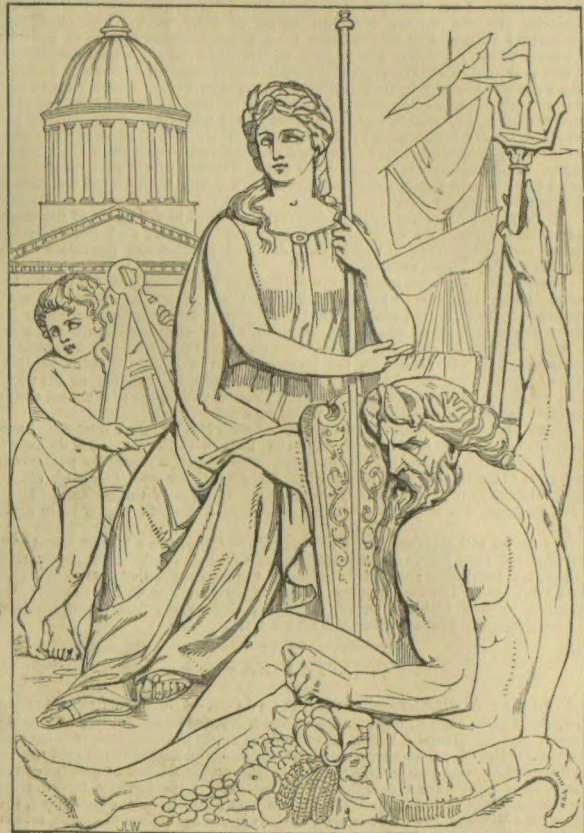
As this hall will, in fact, be a great ante-room to those departments in which the passenger traffic is carried on, the luggage will be brought here from the outer vestibule, and a large counter for refreshments will be one of the conveniences of the place.

The bas-reliefs which adorn the panels in the corners of the hall are eight in number, and typify the chief cities and boroughs with which the North-Western Railway communicates. They are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Carlisle, Chester, Lancaster, and Northampton. Of these, we have selected London, Liverpool, and Manchester, as affording good specimens of the general character of the bas-reliefs. London is typified by a female figure, murally crowned, and bearing in her hands the sceptre of Royalty, and the rudder, emblem of maritime power; below her sits an old man with a long beard, sym-



BAS-RELIEF OF LONDON, IN THE GREAT HALL.

bolical of Father Thames, and by her knees a genius, his arm resting on a globe; and at his feet emblems of music, painting, and the drama, indicate the universality of the art knowledge of the great metropolis of the world. The background is filled with St. Paul's and a group of shipping. Liverpool is a sitting female figure, resting on a rudder, with a genius by her side holding a quadrant. An aged man, having shells and corals in his hair, symbolises the Mersey: in his right hand he holds a trident, and his left rests upon a well filled cornucopia. A portion of the Exchange, and a group of shipping, fills up



BAS-RELIEF OF LIVERPOOL, IN THE GREAT HALL.

this characteristic group. Manchester is individualized by a laurel-crowned female, sitting and holding a distaff, her hand resting on a bolt of cotton; a genius by her knees holding the shuttle, indicative of the cotton-spinning notoriety of Manchester. Mercury, emblem of commerce, sits in the foreground, busy drawing plans on a piece of paper; and the background is composed of piles of cotton goods, a huge factory, and the tower of the cathedral. Birmingham has the symbols of the iron trade—Vulcan, with his hammer and anvil, being in the foreground; a beautiful vase, showing the variety and perfection of the iron-works, and the portico of the new Town-Hall, fill up the group. Chester, with its far-famed dairy produce, its cheeses, its walls, and its venerable cathedral, is well characterised. Carlisle shows its cattle market, its manufactures, and its maritime symbols, with its cathedral tower; Lancaster its furniture and other manufactures; and Northampton has in its emblems the shoemaker, as well as its agricultural symbols, and a horse to typify its celebrated horse fair.

The large group in alto-relievo over the door leading into the general meeting-room, is an extremely picturesque and effective composition. We have accordingly selected it for illustration. It represents Britannia supported by Science and Industry. The whole of these bas-reliefs and the massive consoles reflect great credit on the gifted artist, Mr. John Thomas, whose talents have so often been noticed in our Journal, by whom they were designed and carried out, and through his courtesy we were enabled to make our drawings from the bas-reliefs when they were in his studio.

Leading from the grand hall on the basement, on the eastern and western sides, are several glass doors connecting it with the newly constructed booking-offices. That on the eastern side, through which the general passenger traffic of the line will pass, is the largest, being 60 feet by 40 feet; whilst that on the western side, which is to be appropriated to the London and York, the traffic of the branch lines, and special purposes, is 56 feet by 33 feet. The architecture of these booking-offices is in keeping with that of the main building. They have each light and elegant galleries passing round them on a level with the gallery of the great hall, and connected therewith, as well as with all the offices. The roof of each is a splendid cupola springing from the four corners, where it is apparently supported upon brackets resting upon lions' heads, the whole being surmounted by a stupendous and exceedingly light and elegant dome of glass. The arrangement of this department reflects the highest credit on those who have designed it.

Our illustration is taken from the gallery, and shows the architectural features of the place.

We have mentioned that the whole is erected from the designs of Philip Hardwick, Esq.; and we must not forget to name his able Clerk of the Works, Mr. Bayn.

The gas-fittings throughout the new building are by Mr. Strode, of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

We have to tender our thanks to Mr. Hardwick for his ready acquiescence to our request to illustrate this noble building, and the facilities he has afforded our artist.

MR. VERNON.

This gentleman, known, for many years past, as a munificent patron of art, and more recently to the public by his princely gift to the nation of a collection



THE LATE ROBERT VERNON, ESQ.

of pictures by English artists, died, after a protracted illness, at his house in Pall Mall, on the 22nd ult., in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Vernon, by a long course of activity and industry in the business to which he had applied himself—one which is at least honourable and interesting in a country which so much prides itself on its encouragement of the breed of horses—amassed a large fortune. His premises, it will be remembered by many of our readers, were situated in Curzon-street, May Fair. It is, however, the manner in which Mr. Vernon distributed this vast wealth that renders his character interesting to the public. He is understood to have expended in works



GALLERY OF THE BOOKING-OFFICE.

of modern art at the very least £150,000. He did not purchase merely for the vanity of buying, but always had an eye to the interests of the artists. He always bought from the painters themselves, and not from dealers—thus securing to the former the full value of their works, and stimulating them by a higher, and at the same time a more direct motive to exertion. In order to carry out his grand idea of forming a gallery which should at all times and in all countries represent British art, it became necessary, as any of the painters advanced in their profession, that Mr. Vernon should secure their better productions, consequently, from time to time, and at an immense sacrifice of money, he, what is called, "weeded" his collection, never parting with any man's work whom he did not purpose (and for him to purpose was always to perform) commissioning to execute a more important subject in his improved style. In the national collection (that is, the Vernon Gallery part of it) there are a few pictures purchased at sales, or in such channels, but these are the productions of deceased artists.

Mr. Vernon's liberality was not, however, confined to this mode of patronage of art and artists. He delighted to discover early genius, and foster it; and many are the instances in which this well-timed benevolence has raised its recipient to professional eminence.

Nor was Mr. Vernon's munificence confined to the encouragement of the fine arts. He expended large sums in charity, public and private; and it was his pleasure to exercise that highest kind of charity which does not consist in the mere giving of money, but in the giving it under circumstances which make the gift of more value. Add to these virtues, that Mr. Vernon was a man of an enlarged mind, with a taste for the society of men of talent—that he was prodigal in hospitality, and firm in his friendships—that by the force of his talent and character he was enabled to surround himself with some of the most distinguished talent of the period during which he lived.

There are certain circumstances connected with Mr. Vernon's munificent present of the collection now known as "the Vernon Gallery," which do not redound to the liberality of the Government, who are, in a sense, the public conservators of the treasure for the people. Its acceptance was in a cold, official spirit—certainly not redeemed by the present location of the pictures. However, we hope, ere long, to see them placed in a position worthy of so noble a gift.

The reader will recollect that we engraved the Gallery in a former Number of our Journal (No. 342). As a collection of first-rate specimens of the English school, it is invaluable; whilst its evidence redeems the national taste from its long but unjustly imputed neglect of native artists. The fact of so many fine pictures, painted within a period extending little more than a long lifetime, is most gratifying to every lover of English art.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—SEVEN LIVES LOST.—On Saturday morning last, about eight o'clock, a dreadful accident happened at the colliery of Thomas Powell, Esq., at Llantwit Vard, near Pontypridd, in Glamorganshire. On that morning eighteen persons thrust themselves into the basket to descend the pit to their daily labour; but scarcely had this over-crowded number descended ten yards, after being warned that there were too many in the carriage, before, from its oscillation and unequal movements, the machinery became disarranged, the engine incapable of drawing the men to the surface again, and the chain breaking, that large crowd of terror-stricken beings were precipitated to the depth of ninety-six yards in a moment. Nearly the whole mass of chain, one hundred and forty-five yards in length, fell upon the unfortunate creatures in the shattered carriage at the bottom of the shaft. Seven were killed on the spot, and all the rest more or less frightfully injured.

EDINBURGH HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.—Lord Ivory has been appointed one of the Lords of Justiciary, in room of Lord Medwyn, who has resigned, though still retaining his office of Lord of Session. Formerly the Lords of Justiciary received £600 a year, in addition to their salary of £2000 as Lords of Session; but, since the Act which increased the salaries of the Judges, those who act as Lords of Justiciary receive nothing in addition to the £8000 as Judges of the Court of Session. Some of the Scotch papers suggest that there ought to be no separate appointments as criminal judges; but that all the supreme Judges of Scotland should be eligible to sit in both courts, like the fifteen judges in England.

HERRING FISHERY.—Accounts from the north of Scotland represent the fishing as very successful, scarcely one day passing without the boats averaging about five or six crans each, and some boats as high as forty crans. Cargoes are exported almost daily.

CAPTURE OF DEPREDATORS.—So frequent have been of late the depredations committed at various farms in the immediate neighbourhood of Dover, that an especial vigilance on the part of the police has been directed to the capture of the perpetrators. The measures adopted proved successful, as, between three and four o'clock on Tuesday morning, some police, in ambush, descried some suspected robbers hastening down Castle-hill laden with spoil, consisting of two sacks, partially filled with cabbages, beans, &c. The parties proved to be Henry Byas and a person named Whorwell, both labourers, who have been committed to St. Augustine's for trial at the ensuing East Kent session.

STATE OF THE CROPS IN MID KENT.—Hops: The hop-bine is growing fast and looking well, but there is a gradual increase of fly. Corn: The wheat plant is looking well; and the same remark, we are happy to say, applies to barley, oats, and beans. Peas have suffered much from the effect of the slug, the ravages of which have exceeded anything almost ever before known, leaving the plant very thin on the ground. Fruits: Cherries are very much blighted, but there will be some black-hearts and Kentish reds. The gooseberries are entirely destroyed. Currants and apples promise a good crop. There is every appearance of an abundant crop of grass. Clover and seeds generally look well. —*Maidstone Journal.*

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED WHILST BOATING.—On Sunday last, six persons were amusing themselves in a boat on the river running through Norwich. They went up to the head of the river, to the mill-pool, and rowed the boat, in sport, into one of the flushes, then running very strong. They tried this a second time, when one of the party (Thomas Lane) was jerked overboard; another of the men in the boat leaned over to endeavour to catch hold of his companion, and the other parties likewise leaned over the same side, with the same intention, when the flush filled the boat, and she immediately sank. Four of the parties sank and were drowned: their names—Thomas Lane, 16; Robert Browne, aged 28; Henry Lane, 23; and Frances Breeze, a very fine young woman, aged 19. The two latter were to have been married on the following day. It was a most dangerous place for such sport, the flushes running very rapidly, and the water being from fourteen to sixteen feet deep.

DEATH OF A JOCKEY FROM "SWKATING."—An inquest was held on Thursday week, at Horndean, Hants, on the body of George Davis, aged 23, a groom in the employ of J. Burdill, jun., Esq., who died that morning. The deceased had in training at Horndean a mare which was to run at the ensuing races on Portsdown-hill; deceased was to have been the jockey, and being desirous to decrease his weight, resorted to a practice, we believe not uncommon in such cases, of putting on a great quantity of additional apparel, and then taking walking exercise; thus attired, and in perfect good health, he set out from Horndean, at a quick pace, and returned in two hours, but so completely exhausted as to render it necessary that he should be placed in bed; he did not rally, however, but soon after was a corpse. Verdict, "Died from exhaustion."

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF CAPTAIN COOK.—The great circumnavigator was born in the parish of Marton in Cleveland, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. That parish, at present containing upwards of four hundred inhabitants, is now, and has been for some years, without such a Sunday and day-school as the necessities of the poor and of the agricultural population require; and it is, therefore, proposed to erect a building which will afford to the children a moral and religious education in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, and at the same time perpetuate in his native village the memory of the great circumnavigator of the globe, in honour of whom no public monument has ever been erected in the county, or, as far as can be ascertained, within the kingdom. Miss Artherton, of Kersal Cell, has generously sent a donation of £50 towards this object.

ROBBERY OF PLATE.—On Sunday morning, during the absence of the family at church, the house of Mrs. Musgrave, widow of the late Alderman Musgrave, in Park-square, Leeds, was entered by means of false keys, and robbed of from 70 to 80 pieces of silver plate, comprising forks, table and tea-spoons, &c., besides 25 sovereigns, which the thieves found on ransacking the drawers, and with which they got clear off. In the course of the day two men, who gave their names Wm. Burns and Benjamin Woolley, and a woman, calling herself Mary Lucas, were apprehended in a public-house, on suspicion of being the guilty parties. On searching the female, 34 sovereigns, 12s. in silver, a gold watch, and a costly diamond ring, were found, but no trace of the stolen property. On Monday, they were remanded for further examination.

BEATING A CHILD TO DEATH.—A labouring man, named Holloway, living in Kingsland-place, Southampton, has been taken up for beating his child, a boy about ten years old, to death, on Saturday last. The boy had been guilty of some very trifling offence, and his father beat him with a strong buckle and strap, and kicked him until he died. When the poor child was dead, the brute took the body to the back of the house and poured water on it, in the hope of bringing it to life again. The man is a drunken, bad character, and has been in the habit of using his wife and child very cruelly.

EXECUTION AT PERTH.—The execution of John Kellocher, who was convicted at last circuit court of the murder of Janet Anderson, an old woman residing at Buttergat, near Blackford, took place at Perth on Tuesday morning. About 5000 persons were present. The unhappy man made an ample confession of his guilt, exonerating the witnesses in reference to all that they had said on his trial, acknowledging the justice of his sentence, and expressing contrition for his crime.

THE CHOLERA AT KEYNSHAM.—Asiatic cholera is progressing at Keynsham, Somerset, a village standing in a favourable position on the summit of a hill, and always esteemed a remarkably salubrious spot. In addition to a number of deaths in the union workhouse, and to some previous deaths in the village, which have been already noticed, five more deaths occurred between Saturday and Wednesday. The deaths are generally remarkably sudden, having in four out of the five fatal cases ensued within four and twenty hours of the seizure. There were under treatment on Tuesday eleven cases, all of which are considered to be Asiatic cholera, and many of which are of a very severe character. The inhabitants of the place are taking all the means in their power to prevent the spread of the epidemic. A sanitary committee has been formed, the members of which have inspected all the houses in the village; and every possible precaution is being taken with a view to limit the ravages of the scourge as far as possible. The union workhouse, where the disease at first broke out, is now entirely free from it.

MONEY TRANSACTIIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A reduction in the rate of interest on India Bonds is officially announced. The present rate of 4½ per cent. will cease and determine on the 3rd of June, 1850, the interest from that date being 3½ per cent. Holders of bonds can have them marked for continuation up to the 30th November next, after which date those which have not been presented for continuation will be liable to be paid off on the 3rd of June, 1850, when interest will cease.

Consols opened buoyantly on Monday, at 91½ to 1 for Money, notwithstanding the rejection of the French ultimatum by the Roman Republic. But a report that a Russian fleet was in active preparation, apparently with a view to interference in the Baltic, caused speculative sales, reducing the last prices to 91½. A temporary demand for Money on Tuesday, anticipating the demand arising from commercial engagements falling due on the 4th of June, caused a reaction to 91, but the closing price was 91½ to 1 for money. At this price Consols opened on Wednesday, when the reduction in the rate of interest on India Bonds caused a slight improvement in prices, which was supported until noon on Thursday; a large failure, however, then caused a momentary reaction. India Bonds have not receded in consequence of the intended reduction. Exchequer Bills continue steady, and Bank Stock is firm. The public business during the week has been trifling, and principally sales, prices being mainly supported by the speculators for the rise. At the close of the week prices were, for Bank Stock, 194½; Reduced, 80½; Consols, 91½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 90½; Long Anns., to expire Jan. 1850, 8 9-16; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8 5-16; India Bonds, £1000, 67 p; Ditto, under £1000, 67 p; Consols for Account, 91½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 48 p; £500, June, 48 p; Ditto, Advertised, 46 p.

Business in the Foreign Market continues on the most limited scale, the only circumstance of any importance during the week being the failure of a broker on Thursday, in consequence of his principal not meeting his engagements. A large amount of Mexican Stock was consequently thrown on the market, causing a decline from Monday's price of 28 ex Coupons, to 27½. The variation in the other description of securities was merely nominal, the market closing at the following prices:—Brazilian, Small, 78; Equador Bonds, 3½; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent. Deferred, 3½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, with Coupons, 29½; Ditto, Account, 29½; Ditto, ex Coupons, 27½; Ditto, Account, 27½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 16½; Ditto, Account, 16½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 33½; Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 79; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 49½.

The subscription deed and deposit of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company was lodged with the East India Company on Monday. This does not, however, completely effect the arrangement. The shares are now being more freely taken up. There has been but little improvement in the Market since last week: London and North-Western, and Great Western, declining; and Eastern Counties and South-Eastern being in some demand. The last prices of actual bargains are:—Aberdeen, 18; Ditto, Pref., 4½; Birm. and Oxford June, (calls duly paid, or with a guar.), 25; Birm., Wolverham., and Stour Val., 10½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 5½; Bristol and Exeter, 62; Buckinghamshire, 1½; Caledonian, 2½; Ditto, New £10 Pref., 11½; Chester and Holyhead, 15; Eastern Counties, 8½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11½; Great Northern, 10; Great Western, 77; Ditto, Half Shares, 38; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16; Ditto, New £17, 10½; Lancaster and Yorkshire, Fifths, 5; Ditto, Thirds, 6½; Ditto (West Riding Union), 3½; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 37; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 36½; Ditto, New £5, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 64; London (and North-Western), 125; Ditto, New Quarters, 9½; Midland, 68; Do., Consol. Bristol and Birm., Six per Cent., 124½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 17½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4½; Ditto, Ditto Class B, 3; Shrewsbury and Chester, 8 per cent. Preference, 14½; South-Eastern, Registered, No. 4, 64; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Newcastle Extension, 13½; York and North Midland, Preference, 4½; Central of France (Orizien), 64; Northern of France, 9; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Paris and Rouen, 18½; Rouen and Havre, 9; Sambre and Meuse, 3.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was buoyant yesterday, more from the absence of bad news, than any intelligence of a tranquillising character. Consols quoted 91½ to 1, which was the closing price. In Shares and Foreign Stocks there was no change of importance.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Staité again exhibited to the public generally the unrivalled brilliancy of the new light. His apparatus for this occasion was carried to the summit of one of the piers of Hungerford Suspension-bridge, that, namely, on the Middlesex shore, and thence he threw the radiance of his magnificent discovery now along the bridge to the multitudes that watched from the Surrey shore the effects of the illumination, now upon the buildings which form Hungerford-market, and now upon the water front of Somerset-house, and upon Waterloo-bridge and the steamers passing up the river; but wheresoever it lighted, the beam dazzled the beholder, whilst it discovered to those who controlled it the minute characteristics both of dress and architecture.

THE METROPOLITAN TURNPIKE ROADS.—The total expenditure incurred for the repair and maintenance of the metropolitan turnpike roads north of the Thames during the year ended the 25th of March, 1849, amounted to £68,773 4s. 1d., and the receipts to £71,036 11s. 8d., leaving a balance of £2263 7s. 7d. The receipt from tolls amounted to 64,019. The commissioners report that the current income enabled them to keep up and maintain the roads in their customary good condition, and that they paid off, at the regular period, the interest, together with the sixteenth instalment of the mortgage debt, which is now reduced to £10,000.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT SOUTHAMPTON.—The Peninsular Company's steamer *Madrid*, in her last trip to Italy, took out a large quantity of fire-arms as part of her cargo. For some reason or other, they were refused by the parties to whom they were consigned. They were seized by the Southampton Custom-house authorities as foreign arms, when the *Madrid* returned, because the law forbids the importation of foreign fire-arms. The person who authorised their shipment could easily obtain them, if he thought proper, for he could prove that they are of British manufacture, and that they did not leave the ship; but he refuses to take them back, and states that he is perfectly safe as to the payment for them. The fire-arms, therefore, remain at the Southampton Custom-house.

THE MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.—The miscellaneous estimates for the year 1849-50 were laid on the table of the House of Commons on Friday week just before the adjournment of the House. It appears from these accounts that the total expenditure for 1849-50 is estimated at £3,925,731. The estimates for the preceding years were as follow:—1848, £3,920,539; 1849, £3,946,231. There is, therefore, a total saving of £20,500 upon the estimate for 1848; but an increase of nearly £5200 upon that of the year preceding!

WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Intelligence of the total wreck of the *Hannah*, freighted with nearly two hundred emigrants, bound to Quebec from Newry, was reported during the week at Lloyd's, the particulars having been received by the American mail-steamer *America*, at Liverpool. The *Hannah* was a brig of between 150 and 200 tons burden, belonging to Maryport, and manned by a crew, it is said, of 12 seamen, under the command of Mr. Shaw, the master. On the 3rd of April last she sailed from Newry with the above number of emigrants on board, having been previously overhauled and examined by her Majesty's emigration agent at that port. The emigrants chiefly consisted of agricultural labourers, and their wives and children. The passage up to the 27th, considering the season of the year, was favourable. The vessel then encountered heavy winds and a quantity of floating ice. On the morning of the 29th the unfortunate ship struck on a reef of ice; it was about four o'clock when she struck. A charge is brought against the master and first and second officers, of their having been guilty of one of the most revolting acts of inhumanity possible to be conceived. They had got the life-boat out, and the moment they found the vessel would inevitably go down they jumped into it, and abandoned the wreck with the emigrants on board. Their screams for help rent the air, and it was with difficulty that the remainder of the crew could induce the frantic creatures to comprehend the only chance left of saving their lives. Fortunately, the ice was firm under the ship's bows, and the seamen convincing them as to its security, many got on it. Its solidity being then apparent, a desperate struggle took place amongst the emigrants to leave the wreck. Men, women, and children, with nothing on but their night attire, were scrambling over the mass of ice. Many of the poor creatures slipped between the huge masses, and were either crushed to death or met with a watery grave. The last to leave the wreck were some of the crew, who contrived to save a small portion of spirits and a few blankets. Soon after they had got clear, the ship's stern rose as it were above the water, and she went down head foremost, just forty minutes after the collision with the ice. The sufferings of the wretched creatures were most harrowing. The seamen who were among them humanely gave up what covering they had to the women, some of whom had been shockingly wounded and bruised. Thus were they exposed the whole of that day till five o'clock in the afternoon, when a vessel hove in sight, and bore down to the edge of the field of ice. It proved to be the bark *Nicaragua*, also bound for Quebec. Captain Marshal. He got the ship ice-fender down, and prepared to take to the ice. By seven o'clock he had got so close in, that, in the course of two hours he and his crew succeeded in getting hold of about fifty of the poor creatures, and placing them on board his vessel. The remainder stood crouched together in another part of the ice some distance off, inaccessible from the position of the ship. Captain Marshal had all sails clewed up, and got a rope fastened to a piece of ice, and with the long-boat pushed off with his men to the spot. After considerable difficulty he succeeded in getting to the edge, where they remained huddled together. The whole were saved. The number got on board the *Nicaragua* were 129 passengers and seamen, the greater part of whom were frost-bitten. As far as Captain Marshal could ascertain from the survivors, the number that perished by being crushed to death between the ice and frozen to death were between fifty and sixty. As soon as he had succeeded in getting all on board, the ship was got under weigh, and proceeded in the direction of Cape Ray. Every comfort that his means afforded was placed at the sufferers' disposal. The next day, meeting with the barque *Broom*, of Glasgow, twenty-seven of the poor creatures were transferred to that vessel; and in the course of the following day forty-nine of the survivors were placed on board three other vessels. The *Nicaragua* reached Quebec on the 10th of last month. The fate of the master and the others who took to the life-boat and abandoned the emigrants is not known.

NICE LEGAL POINT.—Suppose a fellow who has nothing marries a gal who has nothing, is her things his'n, or is his'n her'n; or is his'n his'n, and her'n her'n?—*American Paper.*

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week, very few arrivals of English wheat have taken place for our market, coastwise. By land carriage, scarcely any samples have come to hand. The attendance of buyers here to-day was small; while the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was in a very sluggish state, at barely Monday's prices. The imports of foreign wheat have been confined to 7500 quarters. Selected samples moved off slowly, at full prices. The inferior kinds were dull in the extreme, and rather lower to purchase. Foreign barley continues to arrive. Several parcels were taken for grinding and shipment westward, at previous rates. Malt was in short supply, and heavy demand, at unaltered currencies. A large quantity of foreign oats—upwards of 28,000 quarters—has come in. This had a depressing influence upon the trade, and prices had a downward tendency. Beans, peas, and flour dull, at late rates. Indian corn was held for more money.

ARREYALS.—English: wheat, 1850; barley, 740; malt, 2980; oats, 2700; flour, 2010 Irish: oats, —; Foreign: wheat, 7610; barley, 8200; oats, 28,060 quarters; flour, 2900 sacks. English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 42s; ditto, white, 44s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 47s; ditto, white, 43s to 50s; rye, 24s to 27s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malted ditto, 29s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 48s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 59s; Chevalier, 59s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 20s; potato ditto, 23s to 24s; 1/4oughal and Cork, black, 18s to 17s; ditto, white, 16s to 20s; tick beans, new, 25s to 34s; ditto, old, 30s to 34s; grey peas, 30s to 34s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 28s to 30s; boilers, 26s to 28s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s to 44s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 36s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 28s per barrel; Baltic, 28s to 27s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For most kinds of seeds the demand is in a very inactive state, at last week's currencies. Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 40s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s; Hempseed, 33s to 34s per quarter; Coriander, 18s to 19s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 12s 6d. Tares, 4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel. English Mustard-seed, new, £30 to £32 per last of four quarters. Linseed cake, 49s to £10 10s; ditto, 10s to £8 0s to £8 0s per 1000; Rape-seed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 110s to 120s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household bread, 5½d to 6d, per 4lb loaf. **Wheat, 44s 6d; barley, 27s 9d; oats, 17s 9d; rye, 26s 0d; beans, 31s 3d; peas, 32s 4d.**

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s 3d; barley, 28s 6d; oats, 17s 4d; rye, 26s 2d; beans, 29s 10d; peas, 30.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—The market for black tea is tolerably firm, at full prices. Low congou, 8d to 8½d per lb. In green qualities exceedingly little business is doing, at barely late rates.

Sugar.—For all kinds of raw sugar a good demand prevails, at, in some instance, a trifle more money. Refined goods firm—brown lumps, at 5½d to 6½d; and standard ditto, 5½d to 5½d per cwt.

The Transactions.—The transactions are confined to purchases for immediate use. Prices are the turn lower.

Rice.—Holders are somewhat firmer in their demands. Only a limited business is doing, however, at late rates.

Provisions.—Dutch butter is very dull in sale, at further reduced rates. Fine Friesland is quoted at 68s, and fine Holstein and Kiel 65s to 68s per cwt. Irish butter moves off slowly, at 1s 10s per cwt. Less money. New Cornish, Devonshire, and Kilkenny, firsts, landed, 70s to 74s; first Corks, 72s to 74s; Limerick, 62s to 70s; and Waterford, 72s to 74s per cwt. A large supply of English butter is on offer. The demand for it is heavy, at 1s 2s per cwt less money. Fine Dorset, 76s to 80s; middling ditto, 66s to 70s per cwt; and fresh, 7s to 10s per dozen lbs. The best Irish butter is quite as dear, but the middling and inferior kinds are a dull inquiry. Dutch sturgeon, 62s to 64s; and heavy, 54s to 58s per cwt. In the value of other kinds of provisions we have no change of notice.

Tallow.—The demand for tallow is heavy, but we have no change of notice in prices. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 38s 9d to 39s; and for forward delivery, 39s 3d to 39s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 37s 3d to 37s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—This market continues in the same depressed state as for some weeks past. To effect sales, prices must be submitted to.

Spirits.—Rum and brandy are very slow in sale, but not cheaper. Corn spirits, 9s 8d per gallon net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 5s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 16s; and straw, £1 6s to £1 12s per load.

Wool.—The public sales have been brought to a conclusion. Nearly the whole of the 25,000 bales offered found buyers, at very full prices. The imports continue extensive, yet the demand by private contract is firm.

Potatoes.—Very few English potatoes are on offer, but the supply of foreign is seasonably large. All kinds are dull in sale, at drooping prices. The quotations range from 60s to 220s per ton.

Wool (Friday).—Bate's West Hartley, 13s 9d; Carr's Hartley, 14s; Eden Main, 15s; Northumbria, 16s 9d; Hopton, 16s 9d; Lambton, 16s 9d; Stewart's, 16s 9d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—A slight increase having taken place in the fly in various parts of Sussex and Kent, holders of most kinds of hops have become firm, and refused to sell except at an advance of from 2s to 3s per cwt. At that amount of improvement, scarcely any sales have taken place. The duty is called £125,000. Sussex potatoes, £2 5s to £3 6s; Weald of Kent ditto, £2 12s to £3 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £3 5s to £7 0s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale in our market to-day was seasonably extensive, both as to number and quality. The prime Scots sold steadily, at prices quite equal to those paid on Monday last. In all other breeds next to nothing was doing, at barely late rates. With sheep we were but scantily supplied. The mutton trade was firm, at full currencies. There was a large number of lambs on offer; nevertheless the demand for that description of stock was brisk, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lb. The arrival of lambs from the Isle of Wight amounted to 300 head. Calves moved off steadily, at full rates of currency. In pigs scarcely any business was doing. Milch cows sold at from £13 to £17 10s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 6d to 3s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime South Down, ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 12d; ditto, ditto, in the wool, 0s 0d to 0s 10d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 894; cows, 110; sheep and lambs, 8200; calves, 810; pigs, 290. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 80; sheep, 400; calves, 110. Scotch: Beasts, 200; hogs, 200.

Leicesters and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supplies of meat on sale, to-day, were small, generally speaking, though demand was steady, at full prices.

Per 8lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; large pork, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 10d.

ROBT. HENBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 29.

1st Dragon Guards: Colonel J Kemp (Riding Master) to be Lieutenant, vice Morgan; T Nisbett to be Cornet, vice Kemp. 2nd Life Guards: Colonel J Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Pilkington; Ensign H Brencley to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell; R Hutton to be Ensign, vice Brencley. 43rd: Ensign C Carew de Mores to be Lieutenant, vice Dennis; H Wilmut to be Ensign, vice de Mores. 46th: Ensign E Wemyss to be Lieutenant, vice Fredricks; T F Greer to be Ensign, vice Wemyss. 57th: Ensign W J Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Hutton; J H Vign to be Ensign, vice Jones. 60th: Lieut A H Harty to be Captain, vice Hutton; Ensign A E McGregor to be Lieutenant, vice Harty. A W Turner to be Ensign, vice McGregor. 72nd: Lieut R Webster to be Paymaster, vice Smith. 77th: Capt P Bolton to be Captain, vice Bradshaw. 83rd: Ensign J Sprot to be Lieutenant, vice Downman; W Fitz Roy to be Ensign, vice Sprot.

DOCKYARD VOLUNTEERS.—Royal Clarence Battalion: W H Churchill to be Lieutenant and Quartermaster, vice J G Churcher.

PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is hereby given to the officers and crew of Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Grappler*, who are entitled to share for the tonnage bounty granted for the capture of the schooner *Tagliani*, on the 30th of March, 1847, that a distribution of the same will be made at No. 39, Charing-cross, on the 18th day of June next, and that the shares not then paid will be recalled at the same place agreeably to Act of Parliament.

Notice is hereby given to the officers and company of Her Majesty's brig *Hound*, Granville H. Wood, Esq. Commander, who were actually on board at the capture of the *Bahiana*, on the 11th of April, 1847, that a distribution of the bounties received for the said vessel will be made on Tuesday, the 12th of June next, at No. 14, Great George-street, Westminster, where the unclaimed shares will be recalled for three months.

BANKRUPTS.

W LINE, St George-road, Mortimer-terrace, Notting-hill, brickmaker, J PHILLIPS, Upper Bellingham, Herefordshire, banker. J BURNARD, Bideford, Devonshire, painter. E RAIS-BECK, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, iron master. J EASTWOOD, Farley Tyeas, Yorkshire, manufacturer. W R ALLANSON, New Malton, Yorkshire, corn factor. M L PRITCHARD and R N DALE, Liverpool, stock brokers. G BOGGS, Liverpool, merchant. W LABREY, Manchester, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

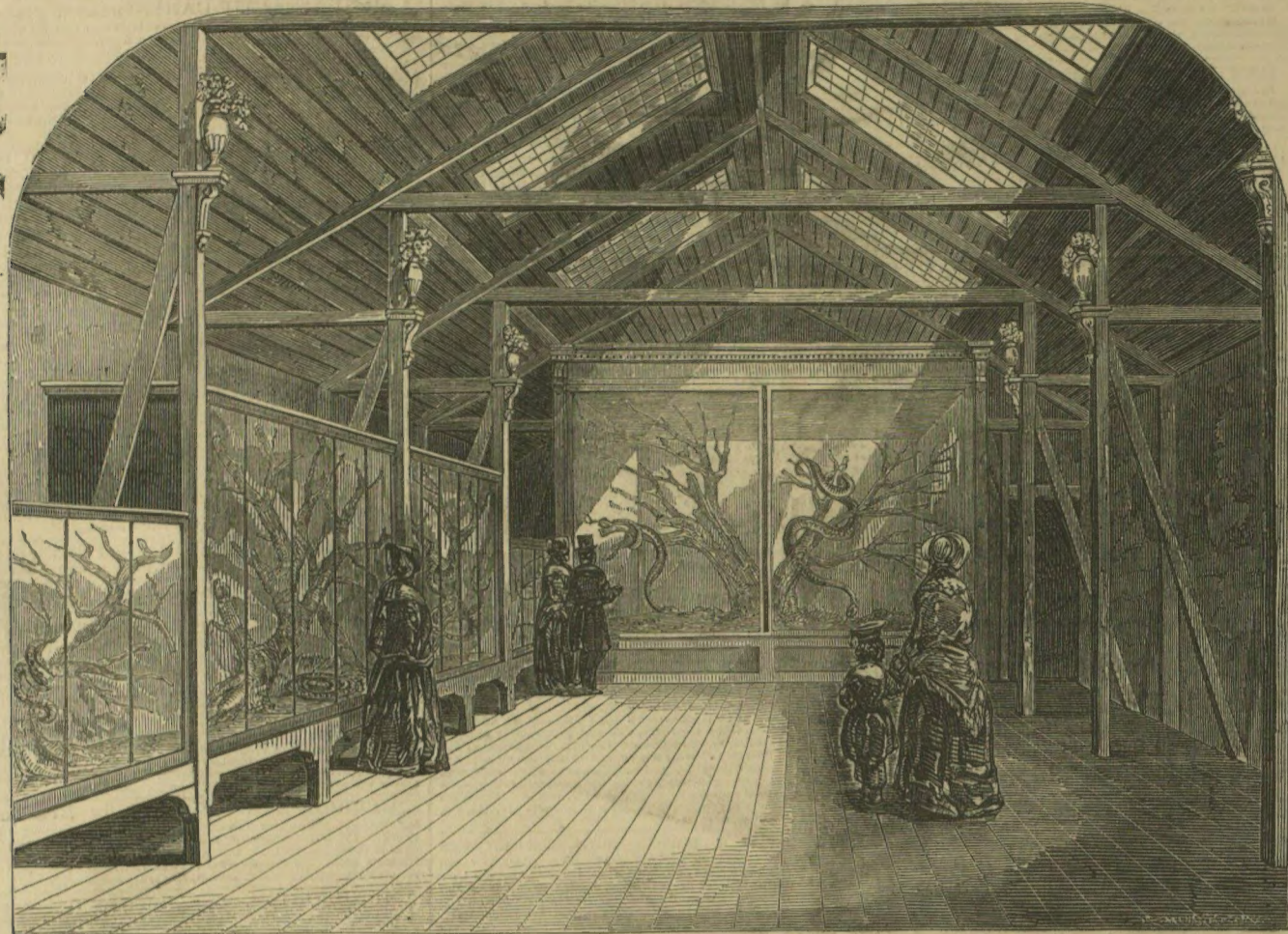
J LYLE, Rhuchlow Mains, Haddingtonshire, farmer. W HUNTER, late Major in the 28th Foot. R SHANKS, New Monkland, Lanarkshire, grocer. J NAPIER, Huntly, vintner.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 1.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards: Lieut C J Tottenham to be Captain, vice Tollemache; Cornet and Sub-Lieut H Johnstone to be Lieutenant, vice Tottenham; Robert O'Brien Jameson to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Johnstone.

3rd: Lieut Colonel Regiments of Foot Guards: Lieut-Col Sir John Scott Lillie to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Henry William Barnard; Lieut



THE NEW REPTILE HOUSE, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TROOPS IN INDIA.—The whole of the troops engaged in the Punjab war, so successfully concluded, are to receive a medal inscribed Punjab, and a similar inscription is to be placed on the colours of the various regiments, both of the Queen's and Company's service.

STEAMERS' LIGHTS—TO PREVENT COLLISION.—ADMIRALTY, MAY 28. —By the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c.—Whereas, under and by virtue of the Act of Parliament, passed in the tenth year of her present Majesty, intitled "An Act for the regulation of steam navigation, and for requiring sea-going vessels to carry boats," we hereby require, in pursuance of the said Act, that lights shall be exhibited by all steam-vessels, except in the river Thames, above Yantlett Creek, between sunset and sunrise, of such description and in such manner as hereinafter mentioned; that is to say: When under weigh.—1. Bright white light at the foremast-head. 2. Green light on the starboard side. 3. Red light on the port side. When at anchor, a common bright light. The following conditions to be observed, viz.—1. The mast-head light to be visible at a distance of at least five miles in a clear dark night, and the lantern to be so constructed as to allow a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass; viz. from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on each side of the ship.—2. The coloured side-lights to be visible at a distance of at least two miles in a clear dark night, and the lanterns to be so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass; viz. from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on their respective sides.—3. The side-lights to be, moreover, fitted with inboard screens, of at least three feet long, to prevent them from being seen across the bow. The screens to be placed in a fore and aft line with the inner edge of the side-lights.—4. The lantern used when at anchor to be so constructed as to show a good light all round the horizon.—Diagrams, illustrative of the above plan, and instructions as to the proper mode of fitting the lights on board steam-vessels, will be furnished to parties applying for them.—*Gazette.*

ARMY WAR MEDALS, AND RELATIVES OF CLAIMANTS.—By the general order issued from the Horse Guards, No. 592, it appears that, out of the 20,369 qualified claimants for war medals there are still many outstanding, which have not yet been sent forward. The time allowed for these claims to be made extends to the 1st of May, 1850, after which no application will be taken into consideration. A circular for regulating the distribution of medals awarded to out-pensioners now deceased, has been issued to all staff-officers of pensioners for their guidance, and is now being acted on. They are to be given to—1, the widow; 2, the eldest son living; 3, the eldest daughter living; 4, the father; 5, the mother; 6, the eldest brother living; 7, the eldest sister living—whenever

RARE FISH EXHIBITED AT THE COSMORAMA, REGENT-STREET.

ANNEXED is the "presentment" of the rare fish caught off Cullercoats on March 26, and exhibited for a short time at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, previously to its being brought to our hive of wonders, the metropolis. It proves to be a fine specimen of the *Regalecus Glesne*, of the family of Tunaids, or Ribbon fishes, so named from their flat form. They are ground fish, and rarely rise to the surface of the sea; hence the infrequency of their capture, and the size to which they grow is a matter of conjecture. This has given rise to another conjecture—that a large species of the genus is identical with the Sea Serpent; "particularly," say those who advance this idea, "as its crested head, sinuous movement, and long thin form, favour the supposition." The fish, when taken, was "as bright and shining as the newest silver;" but, after its death, the beautiful iridescence left it. It was taken on the following day to Newcastle, where it was purchased by its present proprietor, Mr. Edward Whitfield.

Shortly after the capture of the fish it was examined by Mr. Albany Hancock and Dr. Dennis Embleton, who communicated the result of their investigations in a paper read to the Tyndale Naturalists' Field Club, on April 21, from which we select a few leading details.

"The colour was a uniform silvery grey, resembling bright tin-foil or white Dutch metal, except a few irregular dark spots and streaks towards the anterior part of the body. On a closer inspection, a bright iridescence was seen about the pectoral fin and head, the blue tint predominating. Its form presented somewhat the appearance of a two-edged sword-blade, being excessively compressed. Its greatest thickness is nearer the ventral than the dorsal border: from the thick part it slopes gradually to each border, the dorsal being the sharpest. The length of the fish is 12 feet 3 inches, the mouth not being projected forward. Immediately behind the gills it measures 8½ inches in depth; from this point it gradually enlarges to a distance of upwards of 2 feet further back, where it attains its greatest depth, of 11½ inches. This dimension remains mostly the same for 1½ feet beyond; it then gradually, but perceptibly, diminishes to the end of the dorsal fin, where the depth is 3 inches. Its thickness through the head at the gill-covers is 2 inches, at

if broken at the end, having a delicate membrane about half an inch broad. These spines incline backwards, and are capable of a lateral and backward motion. A gentleman, who was present when the fish was landed, said that these spines were bright crimson, resembling the feelers of a boiled lobster. The whole fish is remarkably delicate and tender, and easily broken; the flesh is white and fine."

We quote these particulars from a very interesting account of the Fish, which is sold at the place of exhibition. It contains, also, a letter from Mr. Yarrell, describing a similar fish, which was cast ashore alive at the village of Crovie, near Macduff, in March, 1844. Added to this is a communication from Mr. J. E. Gray, of the British Museum, detailing the history of the former occurrence of the *Regalecus* in this country, some instances of which appear to have escaped the researches of British naturalists.

As we have mentioned the Sea Serpent, we may here notice that "an Essay on the credibility of the Kraken, Sea Serpent, and other Sea Monsters," has just been published by Messrs. Tegg and Co., of Chapside; and a very attractive résumé it proves of the whole question.

Our friends across the Atlantic are likewise again stirring in the matter; and a prospectus has been issued for publishing the "Sea Serpent Book," to give all the information, ancient and modern authority, important facts, history and testimony, on the subject of the Sea Serpent now known; also a story of a Sea Serpent in poetical prose, giving the most exact account of his life, habits, disposition, manners, together with amusing traditions, interesting anecdotes, &c., both entertaining and useful to those at sea or ashore.

MANCHESTER RACES THE WELTER CUP.

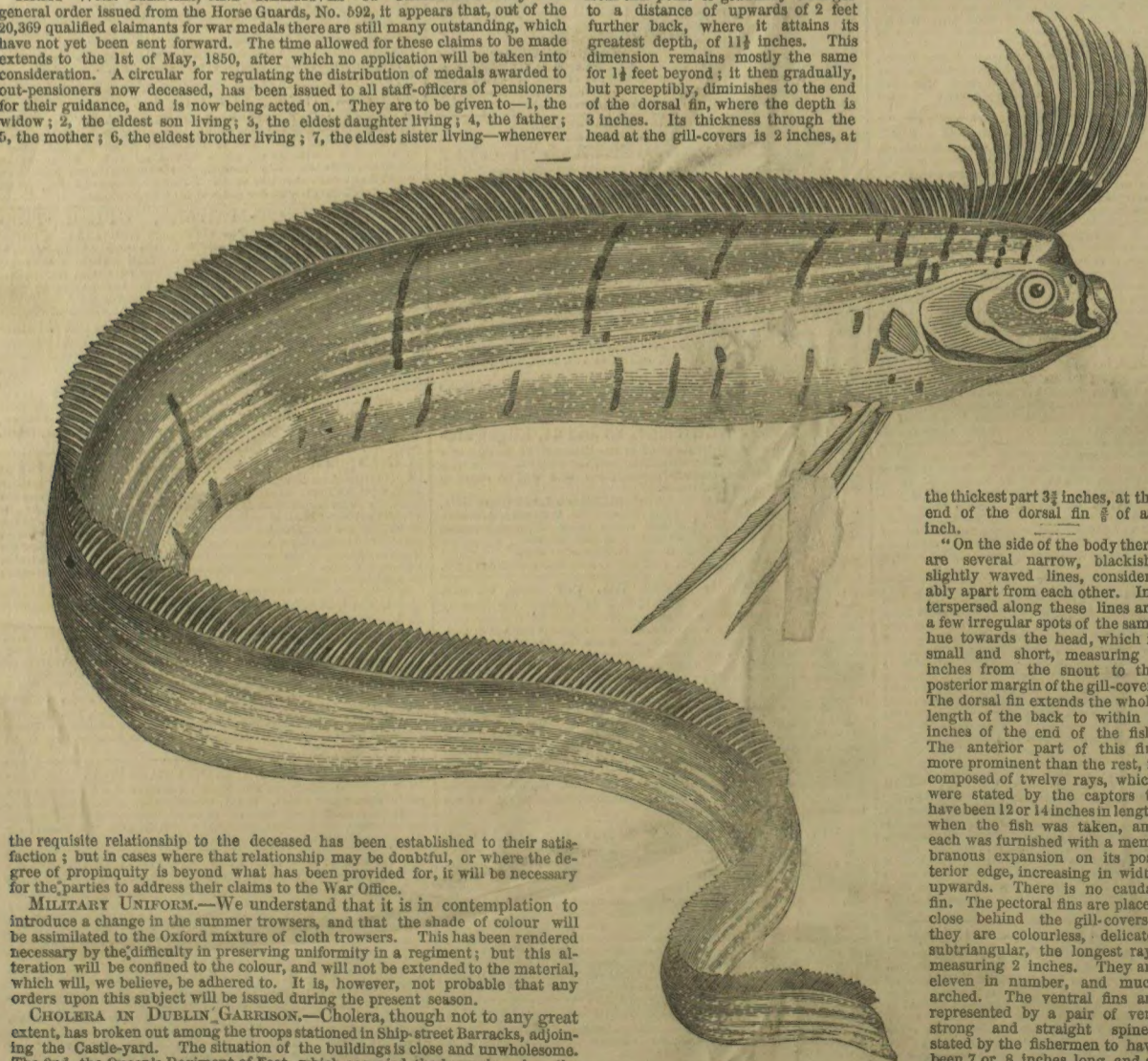
The Welter Cup, run for on the second day of the Manchester Whitstable Meeting (Thursday, the 31st ult.), has been designed and manufactured by Mr. H. Simmons, silversmith, St. Ann's-square. It is a noble silver vessel, moulded in the form of the Warwick Vase; is 18 inches high, and 14½ inches in diameter and of the value of one hundred sovereigns.

The pedestal of the Vase is of a conical shape, formed of dock leaves in burnished work, the stems being uppermost; and the lower and broader part of the leaves, which is gracefully curled upwards and inwards, resting on a foot composed of a moulding and plinth of burnished silver. The lower part of the bowl of the Cup is surmounted with a deep belt of the foliage of the vine, with clusters of grapes worked in frosted silver; from behind which rise eight heads of wild horses in full relief, in pairs, *dos-à-dos*. The border of the cup is covered with the leaves and blossoms of the orange and myrtle intertwined, in chased and burnished silver. The cover is a dome, with two ogee sweeps, the lower of which is ornamented with oak leaves and acorns in bold relief. The handles are tastefully formed of the stem of the vine; and the vase is surmounted by the figure of a wild horse, about four inches high, standing on a field of frosted silver, the figure appearing full of spirit and animation. Internally, the Cup is richly gilt; it weighs about 150 ounces, and will hold about six quarts. On its upper part is engraved, "Manchester Meeting, 1849. The Welter Cup; won by —" blanks being left for the name of the winning horse and its fortunate owner.



MANCHESTER RACES.—THE WELTER CUP.

Altogether, the Welter Cup for 1849, in design and workmanship, reflects great credit on those engaged in its manufacture. It may be well to add that, in the race for this Cup, none but gentlemen riders can take part. Ruff's "Guide to the Turf" describes the Cup as being raised by subscriptions of ten sovereigns each, with fifty sovereigns added; and states that the horses must be ridden by gentlemen qualified to ride at Goodwood, Croxton Park, Eglintoun Park, or the York Union Hunt—a regulation which effectually excludes all professional jockeys.



the thickest part 3½ inches, at the end of the dorsal fin ½ of an inch.

"On the side of the body there are several narrow, blackish, slightly waved lines, considerably apart from each other. Interspersed along these lines are a few irregular spots of the same hue towards the head, which is small and short, measuring 9 inches from the snout to the posterior margin of the gill-cover. The dorsal fin extends the whole length of the back to within 3 inches of the end of the fish. The anterior part of this fin, more prominent than the rest, is composed of twelve rays, which were stated by the captors to have been 12 or 14 inches in length when the fish was taken, and each was furnished with a membranous expansion on its posterior edge, increasing in width upwards. There is no caudal fin. The pectoral fins are placed close behind the gill-covers; they are colourless, delicate, subtriangular, the longest rays measuring 2 inches. They are eleven in number, and much arched. The ventral fins are represented by a pair of very strong and straight spines, stated by the fishermen to have been 7 or 8 inches long, and as

THE RARE FISH (REGALECUS GLESENE), AT THE COSMORAMA.

the requisite relationship to the deceased has been established to their satisfaction; but in cases where that relationship may be doubtful, or where the degree of propinquity is beyond what has been provided for, it will be necessary for the parties to address their claims to the War Office.

MILITARY UNIFORM.—We understand that it is in contemplation to introduce a change in the summer trowsers, and that the shade of colour will be assimilated to the Oxford mixture of cloth trowsers. This has been rendered necessary by the difficulty in preserving uniformity in a regiment; but this alteration will be confined to the colour, and will not be extended to the material, which will, we believe, be adhered to. It is, however, not probable that any orders upon this subject will be issued during the present season.

CHOLERA IN DUBLIN GARRISON.—Cholera, though not to any great extent, has broken out among the troops stationed in Ship-street Barracks, adjoining the Castle-yard. The situation of the buildings is close and unwholesome. The 2nd, the Queen's Regiment of Foot, which occupied the barracks when the disease appeared, were, on Tuesday last, placed under canvass, a camp having been formed in Phoenix Park.